# THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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### Juvenile Adventures of the late EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE. [399.]

WHen Edward Wortley Montague firſt ran away from Weſtminſter ſchool, the Rev. Mr Forſter, who is now at Peterſburg [554.], was requeſted to uſe every poſſible means for the diſcovery of the fugitive. Every expedient was tried; and every expedient failed of ſucceſs. The purlieus of Covent-Garden were ſearched in vain. Even the circuit of St Giles's was paced by the friends and relatives of the family. Advertiſements, hand-bills, all proved inefficacious. The prodigal was not to be found. At laſt, mere accident effected what ſtudied deſign could not accompliſh. The accident was this.

Mr Forſter had ſome buſineſs to tranſact with the captain of an India ſhip which was moored at Blackwall. He ſet out for that place, attended by one of the domeſtics of old Wortley Montague. Scarcely had they entered Blackwall, before the voice of a fiſherman's boy arreſted their attention. They were accuſtomed to the voice. They conceived it to be very like that of young Montague. They diſpatched a ſailor after him, under pretence of a deſire to purchaſe ſome of the fiſh he had in his baſket. The ſailor executed his commiſſion, and returned with the boy. They were confirmed in their ſuſpicions. It was indeed young Montague, with a baſket of plaice, flounders, and other ſmall fiſh,

upon his head. When he found himſelf diſcovered, he laid his baſket down, and ran away. The baſket, however, being owned, the habitation of young Montague was ſoon found out. He had been bound by regular indentures of apprenticeſhip, to a poor, but a very induſtrious fiſherman. And, on inquiry, it appeared that he had, for more than one year, ſerved his maſter moſt faithfully: He cried his fiſh with an audible voice; he made his bargains with ſhrewdneſs; and he returned the purchaſe-money with exactitude. He was brought home, and again placed in ſchool: from which, in a very little time, he again ran away.

His ſecond flight was managed more artfully than the firſt. He took an effectual method to elude, for many years, the ſearch of his friends. He bound himſelf to the maſter of a veſſel which ſailed for Oporto. This man was a Quaker. He was ſtrictly conſcientious. There was a mixture of the parent and of the maſter in his treatment of young Montague. He found him, as he ſuppoſed, a poor, deſerted, friendleſs boy. He cloathed him decently, fed him regularly, and made a ſea life as comfortable to him as the nature of it would admit. This treatment made very little impreſſion on the mind of young Montague: He was either incapable of gratitude, or the few generous feelings he had were borne down by the wayward humour of his fancy, which, always fickle, and conſtantly roving, impelled him forever to change the preſent ſcene. As ſoon as the veſſel reached Oporto, Montague decamped. Not a ſyllable of the language did he know, yet he ventured a conſiderable diſtance up the country. It was the vintage-ſeaſon. He offered himſelf as an aſſiſtant in any capacity. He was tried, and found very uſeful. For two or three years did he continue in the interior parts of Portugal; and probably he never would have emerged from the ſituation in which his fancy had placed him, had not the following incident led to a diſcovery of his parentage.

Young Montague was ordered to drive ſome aſſes to the factory. This taſk was allotted him on account of ſome buſineſs which was to be tranſacted in the Engliſh language. Montague, not dreaming of a diſcovery, ſet out with his group of ſmall companions. The Engliſh conſul knew him; and his old maſter the Quaker being there with his veſſel, the diſcovery was complete. The aſſes were conſigned to another, although not perhaps to a better driver. Montague was brought home: Private tuition was judged to be the moſt proper; and Mr Forſter was deſired to complete his education.

Forſter acquitted himſelf well in this department. But young Montague, who ſeemed born to fruſtrate every honourable effort that could be made in his favour, ran away a third time, and entered as a foremaſt-man on board a ſhip bound for the Mediterranean. This provoked old Montague beyond endurance. He now talked of for ever diſclaiming a ſon, whom it would never be poſſible to reclaim. Forſter interpoſed. He exerciſed the milder offices of humanity. He pleaded for the prodigal ſon in the true ſpirit of beneficence. He called up all the father in the boſom of old Montague. He offered to take on himſelf the trouble of bringing back the graceleſs wanderer. Old Wortley at laſt conſented, and the buſineſs was accompliſhed.

Young Montague being returned once more, it was propoſed that he ſhould go abroad for a few years. Forſter engaged to accompany him. Young Montague agreed. A ſtipend was allotted for his ſupport, and the Weſt Indies were choſen as the place of retreat. Thither Mr Forſter accompanied Montague. There he renewed his claſſical ſtudies; and there he continued for ſome years, until being ſent for by his father, he was on his return choſen to a ſeat in parliament.

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SIR, *London, Nov.* 4.

IN the *Journal Etranger* is an account of an infant that was, to all appearance, born dead; but the man-midwife that was preſent, by paſſing warm air into its breaſt, and agitating the membranes, and rubbing it with brandy, in a quarter of an hour brought the infant to life. This inſtance ought to be a caution to all perſons not to truſt raſhly to the appearances of death, which may occaſion the moſt horrible of all deaths, interment while alive. The humane Journaliſt particularly recommends to all miniſters of pariſhes to be very watchful againſt ſuch accidents; and it would be a moſt ſalutary law, if no ſuppoſed dead body was ever ſuffered to be nailed up in a coffin, till the miniſter of the pariſh and a ſurgeon had examined the corpſe, and given an atteſtation under their hands that there were no hopes of revival. ORPHANICUS.

PAR-

## PARLIAMENT. [612.]

The firſt day of the ſeſſion, Nov. 20. as ſoon as the Speaker was returned from the Houſe of Lords, and had taken his chair, Lord Hyde got up, and, after a ſhort prefatory ſpeech, moved for an humble addreſs to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech. He was ſeconded in this motion by Sir Gilbert Elliot; who declared his aſtoniſhment, that any man, bred up under the allegiance of, ſhould be found factious enough to abet the American rebels in their preſent unnatural conteſt with, the parent-ſtate;—congratulated his country, however, that its reſources were able to effect their ſubduction; for that our manufacturers were fully employed, the returns of our cuſtoms not diminiſhed, and our naval force on ſuch a footing, as to be able to cope with the united powers of France and Spain, ſhould they preſume to interfere in ſupport of America.

The addreſs being read, Lord Granby obſerved, that if with commanding officers of ſuch acknowledged ſkill and experience, after a three-years experiment, they were yet as far as ever from the deſired point of ſubduing the Americans, there muſt be ſome notorious miſconduct in adminiſtration; or, which he had moſt reaſon to believe, ſome natural obſtacles in the cauſe itſelf, which were not to be ſurmounted; and therefore he would adviſe the King's miniſters to forge bonds of amity for their minds, inſtead of chains for their perſons. After which his Lordſhip moved, as an amendment to be added to the addreſs, "That his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to order a ceſſation of arms, on the part of his troops, as the only means that could poſſibly reſtore peace, and occaſion the rights of both countries to be clearly aſcertained, &c."

Lord John Cavendiſh ſeconded the motion for the amendment; pointed out the inconſiſtency of thoſe ſentiments of humanity in the King's ſpeech which the meaſures of adminiſtration ſo openly contradicted. He ſaid, that for an ideal revenue of 5 or 600,000l. fifteen millions had been already expended; that great profeſſions had been made from the throne two years back of what was to be done, but inſtead of finding that fulfilled, he perceived, that *ſufferre, et effugere, eſt triumphus* with the miniſtry; for that laſt ſummer our coaſts ſwarmed with the American privateers; and how much their force was dreaded by government he could prove, being himſelf an eye-witneſs of the fortification of Dublin harbour, which had never been deemed neceſſary before, even in a war with our natural and moſt inveterate enemies;—that ſo far from our ſucceeding, every campaign, in his opinion, ſerved only to lead to an eternity of war; that he could have no delight in the intelligence of the ſucceſs of either force, as it muſt naturally be deſtructive of the deareſt intereſts of this country. His Lordſhip ſaid, he had no objections to the congratulatory compliments to his Majeſty contained in the addreſs, but wiſhed heartily for the propoſed amendment, thinking it the only ſtep that could lead to the wiſhed-for reconciliation.

Gov. Johnſtone attempted to clear the minority of the imputation of being factious, and ſaid, that the conteſt was now of ſuch a nature, that both ſides of the Houſe, he had no doubt, acted from principle, in defence of their different opinions. He exhorted the Houſe to be circumſpect and wary in the ſtep they were going to take, and not, without a ray of information from the miniſtry, now give the deciſive vote to conquer or die! He ſaid, that America was forced to declare her independency, in order to ſecure foreign aſſiſtance;—ſpoke highly of the character of the Britiſh commanders, particularly Lord Howe, repreſenting his inceſſant toil in the ſervice, in the navigation of the fleet up the Cheſapeak, amidſt innumerable ſhoals, as a moſt ſeaman-like operation; adding, that his Lordſhip, during that expedition, frequently threw himſelf in a boat, with his jacket, trowſers, and plumb-line, like a common ſailor, and, in ſhort, exerted himſelf in every particular as became the moſt ſpirited and ſkilful officer. The Governor therefore drew as a concluſion, that if ſucceſs was not to be derived from ſuch commanders, there muſt be ſome inherent obſtacle in the cauſe in which they embarked, which could not be got over. He obſerved, that the alarming ſituation of this country might be collected from the preſent exorbitant intereſt of money, and that the trade of it was now in the hands of government. He concluded with remarking, that all he wiſhed in order to accommodate the preſent differences, was to ſee America brought back to where ſhe was in 1760.

Mr Wilkes remarked, that England was bleeding at every pore, and exhauſting her beſt blood in ſupport of an unnatural war;—went back to the old ground, of deſcribing Gen. Gage's being obliged to evacuate Boſton, which he compared to Mahomet's flight from Mecca;—ſaid, he expected to hear of the Howes being made priſoners in Philadelphia, and then driven from it in the ſame inglorious manner.—With reſpect to the profeſſions of France, he had received information, that the two privateers who engaged the Druid man of war, put into Port L'Orient to refit, when they were ſupplied with all neceſſaries from the French King's arſenal: That even Portugal was not likely to preſerve the appearance of amity with us long, for ſhe might now be conſidered as part of the houſe of Bourbon, having, he had reaſon to believe, acceded to the family-compact:—He cenſured Gen. Burgoyne's proclamation, as the moſt barbarous, bloody, and ſhabby buſineſs he had ever heard of; and ſaid, at the time that he talked of his Chriſtianity, he acted in a manner that diſgraced humanity. [369.]

Mr Serjeant Adair thought it was the uſual buſineſs of the firſt day of the ſeſſion to receive information from the miniſtry;—but that they now inſulted the Houſe by an affected ſilence, which they themſelves could not account for.

Lord North ſaid, he did not think of troubling the Houſe ſo early in the debate, but he thought it neceſſary to clear up the point ſtarted by the learned ſerjeant reſpecting the information he hinted at; for that, in the courſe of twenty years attendance in that houſe, he never remembered it to be the buſineſs of the miniſter to give a comment on the King's ſpeech:—And in anſwer to a charge of another Hon. Member (Mr Wilkes), it was the firſt time he heard of Gen. Burgoyne, like Samuel, putting man, woman, and aſs, to the ſword, as had thus been wantonly imputed to him:—That the Indian ſavages in the King's ſervice were headed by proper officers, who had it in charge to prevent the inhumanities complained of:—That, leſt it be deemed improper to have ſecured the Indians, it was neceſſary to inform the Houſe, that the Americans had made overtures to gain them to their ſervice, and therefore it was thought prudent to engage them, as an effectual means, among many others, of ſuppreſſing the rebellion. With reſpect to the invidious and odious aſperſion thrown on the character of that military ſenator, now in his country's ſervice, he truſted he ſhould ſee him take his ſeat again in that houſe, when he had no doubt but that he would be able to defend himſelf fully againſt any man who would accuſe him.—As to the unhappy war itſelf, his Lordſhip aſſured the Houſe, he wiſhed as heartily as any member there for the happy moment to arrive, when ſomething might be chalked out to effect the wiſhed-for accommodation; but that happy moment muſt be the moment of victory.—He confeſſed they were in the dark with reſpect to the late operations, having received no intelligence from Sir William Howe ſince a day or two after his landing at the Elk-river.—He proved the abſurdity of ordering a ceſſation of arms on the part of the King's troops, as ſuch a ſtep would naturally imply, that their original claim would be admitted; but ſaid, the commanding officers had a power of granting a ceſſation whenever they deemed it expedient.—With reſpect to foreign powers, he aſſured the Houſe, that from every thing he had been able to collect, he could not find it was the intereſt, nor did he believe it was the intention, of France or Spain, to go to war with us; but as they thought proper to keep on foot great armaments in their ſeveral ports, it was deemed prudent to put this country in an equal ſtate of defence, to guard againſt the poſſibility of an attack; that the language of the court of France was by no means that of war; whenever it had been deemed unintelligible, ſtrong remonſtrances had been made, and redreſs had been received; that they had publiſhed the ſtrongeſt declarations, forbidding any countenance being ſhewn the Americans; that two prizes carried into Nantz, under pretence of coming from St Euſtatia, were reſtored to the Britiſh owners by order of the court; and, in conſequence of this conduct of the French miniſtry, that no depredations had been committed on our coaſts ſince that period.

Mr Charles Fox aſſerted, that the idea of conquering America was abſurd; and that ſuch an event was, in the nature of things, abſolutely impoſſible. He ſupported his aſſertion from the ſituation of the country, the diſpoſition of the people, and the diſtance from G. Britain. He ſaid, that though the reſources of

this empire were ſuch as to enable us to carry on the war for ſeveral campaigns more, that there was a radical, a fundamental error in the proceedings, which would for ever prevent our generals from acting with ſucceſs; ſaid, that no man of common ſenſe would have placed the two armies in ſuch a poſition as from their diſtance made it utterly impoſſible that one ſhould receive any aſſiſtance from the other; that the war carried on by Burgoyne was a war of poſts; that the taking of one did not ſubdue the country, but that it would be neceſſary to conquer it inch by inch; that his army was not equal to the taſk, the numerous ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, and the natural difficulties of the country, would ſo retard his motions, that the campaign muſt be ended before the object of it was fulfilled; and that if he was happy enough to join Sir William Howe, it muſt be with nothing more than the ſhattered remains of an army mouldered away, which might have been of ſome ſervice to the cauſe, if the blundering of the miniſtry had not ſent them where it was impoſſible they could act, unleſs under the greateſt diſadvantages; ſuch as muſt be obvious to a man of the meaneſt abilities, and which could eſcape no one but the inauſpicious miniſter for American affairs.

He was poignantly ſevere on Lord George Germaine: he declared, that ever ſince the day that nobleman forced himſelf into adminiſtration, our affairs began remarkably to decline; that it was the meaſures which he dictated to the miniſtry, that drove the Americans to a declaration for independence; and that, as he was the cauſe of the continuation of the war, ſo he ſhould not only be removed from the management of our officers, but be made to know, that a miniſter is accountable to the nation for the orders he gives, and the meaſures he adviſes. He expreſſed the greateſt horror at arming the Indians, and letting them looſe, not only againſt the troops of America, but alſo againſt the defenceleſs women and children, whoſe bodies even death could not reſcue from the inſults and barbarity of the ſavages. He ſaid, he wondered how a prince famed for his humanity, benevolence, and ſanctity of manners, as the preſent is, could abet or ſuffer ſuch miſcreants to remain in his camp, when it is well known that brutality, murder, and deſtruction, are ever inſeparable from Indian warriors.

He took a curſory review of the operations of the ſeveral campaigns; ſhewed what little we had gained, and of courſe how little we might expect to gain; and expreſſed his hearty wiſhes that we were now in as good a ſtate as when the Noble Lord found us in 1775. He aſſerted, that France was the directreſs of our motions; that we go no farther than ſhe thinks proper to permit us; and that the fate of the American conteſt depended on her councils; that if ſhe declared war, the immediate conſequence muſt be an evacuation of America; our troops and ſhips muſt be called home to defend ourſelves, and America of courſe become free. He reprobated all the proceedings: and aſked for what purpoſe hoſtilities were commenced. If it was to maintain the navigation-act, why were ſo many French bottoms employed in the river? If it was to raiſe a revenue, he obſerved, that the miniſtry took a very ſerious ſtep to effect their purpoſe, by plunging the nation into a new debt of fifteen millions. If they intended to ſecure the commerce of America by arms, they had moſt happily hit upon a plan, that not only deprived us of the benefit of it, but had thrown it all into the hands of our enemies. He ſaid, if terms were offered to the Americans before it were too late, they might perhaps accept them; that at leaſt it would be doing no more than juſtice ſhould require at our hands; that it would detach many of them from the congreſs, and by dividing them, facilitate a conqueſt; that he could not wiſh to ſee them reduced to unconditional ſubmiſſion; which it is not more unjuſt to require, than impoſſible to force them to. —He concluded by giving his hearty conſent to the amendment.

Lord George Germaine got up, and informed the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke before him, that he had never deemed himſelf of ſo much conſequence as he did at that moment, when he was told by the worthy member, that the Americans declared their independence becauſe he came into office. The Hon. Gentleman was poſſeſſed of vaſt abilities, which he employed to render his meaſures not only contemptible, but criminal in the eyes of the Houſe; that it was natural for him to feel himſelf hurt by the charges of the worthy member, and that he hoped the Houſe would indulge him with a little attention, while he endeavoured to wipe away the blot which the worthy member

member had ſeemed anxious to fix upon his adminiſtration. He then begged leave to inform the gentleman, that when he came into office, it was by no means at his own requeſt, but entirely at the ſolicitation of the Noble Lord who preſides at the treaſury-bench; that when he had been firſt applied to, he aſked the premier what meaſures he meant to purſue; giving him to underſtand, that if they anſwered the idea he entertained of the then conteſt when out of office, and unconnected with adminiſtration, he would have no objection to ſerve his ſovereign in place, with the ſame alacrity he did when out, as long as the ſyſtem laid down was not inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of the conſtitution. For the truth of what he advanced, he appealed to his Noble colleague; and requeſted, that if he had advanced any thing that was not matter of fact, he would inſtantly contradict him.

For his part, he ſaid, he could not ſee the ſhadow of a reaſon which could juſtify the aſſertion of the worthy member, that affairs had grown worſe ſince the management of them was committed to his hands. When his Majeſty had honoured him with the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate, the King's troops were beſieged in Boſton, Nova Scotia was in danger, and the Floridas threatened with an invaſion by the Carolinians; in a word, even hope, at the time, ſeemed in ſome degree preſumption: yet, to the honour of adminiſtration, and our commanders in America, he was happy to ſay, that the gloomy proſpect had diſappeared, and given place to the moſt promiſing ſcene of ſucceſs. No official information, indeed, had been received from Sir William Howe; but from the private advices that have been brought to hand, there is every reaſon to conjecture, that General Waſhington has received a check, and that General Howe is moſt probably now purſuing his blow, and improving his advantage; and to this, he ſaid, it was natural to attribute his ſilence.

With regard to the Canada expedition, the Hon. Gentleman was under a miſtake when he imagined that Gen. Burgoyne had orders to fight his way to New York, there to join Sir William Howe: That his orders to the former were, to clear the country of rebels as far as Albany, which town was preſcribed to him as the boundary of his expedition, unleſs circumſtances might make it neceſſary to co-operate with Gen. Howe, in which caſe he was to aſſiſt him to the utmoſt of his power. The operations of the campaigns ſince he became a miniſter, had been wiſely planned, and executed with no leſs ſpirit than judgement; and ſuch were the meaſures purſued, that had it not been for the unforeſeen misfortune at Trentown, there was every reaſon to believe that the laſt campaign would have been deciſive.

The treaty with the Indians was groſsly miſrepreſented; and ſorry he was to ſay, that there had not been candour enough on the other ſide of the Houſe, to acknowledge that government was driven to that meaſure by neceſſity. The Americans, it is well known, tampered with the Indians, and ſtrained every nerve to induce them to take an active part againſt the King's friends; and the idea of treating for a neutrality was never ſtarted, until the effort to make them take up the war-hatchet had proved abortive. We at worſt but copied the righteous and infallible congreſs, but with more ſucceſs. When Gen. Burgoyne treated with the ſavages, he inſiſted, that if they joined his forces, they ſhould abſolutely conform to his laws of ſubordination; and the ſachems, to whoſe commands the Indians are known to pay the moſt implicit obedience, gave the General the moſt poſitive aſſurances, that their men would obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline. When a meaſure does not anſwer the expectation of the planner, after he has taken every poſſible precaution to enſure ſucceſs, it muſt ſurely be unreaſonable to blame men, merely for not being able to command events.

His Lordſhip obſerved, that the worthy member had paid him a compliment, for which he was not bound to thank him, as he was thoroughly convinced it was not intended as ſuch. It was plain, the Hon. Gentleman was no enemy to the Americans; and his being ſo very ſtrenuous for removing him from the direction of affairs, ſeemed to indicate, that ſucceſs would be more likely to attend the arms of the rebels, if he ceaſed to have the direction of affairs: — That the Hon. gentleman had endeavoured to create a jealouſy in the breaſt of the premier, but he was too well aſſured of his Noble colleague's good-ſenſe, to be under any apprehenſions on that head: That as he came into office without deſiring it, ſo he

he was ready to retire from it without regret, the moment that Houſe ſhould diſapprove of his meaſures. His circumſtances, he thanked Heaven, were ſuch as not to force him to ſubmit to any diſgraceful terms, and to render the emoluments of a miniſter unneceſſary to his ſubſiſtence.

He knew he was reſponſible for his orders, and flattered himſelf he had never delivered any, which ſhould diſhonour him as a man, a citizen, or a miniſter. He did not want the Americans to lay down their arms, and ſubmit unconditionally to the law of the conqueror; they might treat by individuals: nor were the commiſſioners, as was ſaid, without ſufficient powers to act.

There was every reaſon, he declared, to hope for ſucceſs in America. The congreſs, by the great bounties offered for ſoldiers, ſhewed they were hard ſet to recruit their forces; that the hardſhips the people ſuffer actually under their deſpotic tyrants, compared with the mild government they had withdrawn themſelves from, and under which they had become ſo powerful, have nearly brought them to a ſenſe of their error, and made them ſick of rebellion.

They boaſted of liberty: but ſurely no one in his ſenſes would ſay, that the ſhadow of liberty was to be found among men, where the ſmalleſt complaint againſt the eſtabliſhed government was puniſhed with impriſonment and confiſcation of goods; where if a gentleman ſhould ſay half as much againſt their uſurped power as had been ſaid that night againſt the rulers of the nation, his life would be made to anſwer for his boldneſs.

He ſaid, that as the amendment, if carried, would tend to keep up the ſpirit of independence, which has for ſome time paſt hurried away their reaſon, he ſhould think himſelf an enemy to his country, if he ſhould do otherwiſe than ſtamp it with his negative.

Upon a diviſion the numbers were, for the addreſs 243; againſt it 86.

Next day Lord Hyde reported the addreſs: which being read, and the queſtion put for the Houſe to agree, a long and ſpirited debate enſued. — After ſeveral of the arguments urged the preceding day had been repeated,

Lord Nugent obſerved, that nothing but ſubmiſſion on the part of America could reſtore to Britain the benefit ariſing from that country, and no ſubmiſſion could be gained but by force. For his part, he believed the object of the war was principally to convince their cool judgements, by the calamities attendant on carnage, of the bleſſings ariſing from peace; to convince them, by the tyranny and oppreſſive meaſures of their congreſs, of the more lenient ſway and domination of the mother-power; and he was himſelf convinced, that an uniform perſeverance in coercive meaſures would prove adequate to the intention, and fulfil the deſire of adminiſtration.

Gen. Conway lamented the fatal determination of the miniſter, and the horrid effects ariſing from his endeavours to conciliate the affection of enthuſiaſts in the cauſe of liberty, by pouring on their devoted heads the miſeries of war, and the horror of bloodſhed. He declared, for his part, though he was a ſoldier, and ſlaughter was his trade, he delighted not in the effuſion of human blood, and ſhrunk with horror from the thought of ſhedding his brother's blood. He was ſenſible, from his knowledge of the heart of man, that it was impoſſible to ſubject, much leſs to conciliate the mind, by racking the body. The means we are taking to fill up, actually widens the breach; and it muſt, in the nature of things, ſo long as a ſingle ſpark of manly ardour and noble freedom exiſted in the boſoms of our brethren. He reverted to the effects that it had already produced. Were the Americans in the leaſt degree conciliated? No.—Were they even ſubjected? No.—We have employed 50,000 men, ſpent 20,000,000 of money, and in two years we have gained New-York iſland, Long iſland, Staten iſland, and had preſerved Canada; and all which, in his ideas, amounted to nothing. But he begged, in the moſt pathetic manner, that they would reflect on the preſent ſituation of our troops. Gen. Howe has given us no preciſe intelligence of having effected any one thing; and Gen. Burgoyne was in a ſituation more truly lamentable than any general perhaps that ever exiſted. He ſpoke as a ſoldier, he ſaid; and from the knowledge he had of military matters, he was ſincerely led to fear, that he neither could go backwards nor forwards. This was the ſituation of our troops,—a ſituation proceeding from the fatal meaſures of a dominating miniſtry,—a miniſtry that had exerciſed more tyranny over America, than ever the

Duke

Duke of Alva, that bane of liberty, had exerciſed over the Netherlands.

Mr Solicitor-General declared, the object of the war was peace, and every man in Britain, he was ſenſible, wiſhed for that. It was not the aim of adminiſtration to procure it by the unconditional ſubmiſſion of America. Their aim was, primarily to oblige them to lay down their arms, and then to treat of conditions. Not a hundredth part of America was in arms. To thoſe armed, however, it was neceſſary to talk with arms. The honour of Britain required that they ſhould ſubmit without condition, and then the final treaty with the whole would conclude on mutual paction and conceſſion. He inveighed much againſt the bitterneſs of the invective that marked the modern oratory of the Houſe, and wiſhed they would learn the art of gloſſing it over with meekneſs and ingenuity, and make it at leaſt more palatable.

The Attorney-General, Sir George Saville, Mr Adams, Mr Fox, Mr Burke, Lord Adam Gordon, Mr Baker, Col. Barre, Sir William Meredith, and Gov. Johnſtone, ſpoke afterwards; and the queſtion being called for, there appeared for the addreſs without the amendment, Ayes 175, Noes 47.

SIR, *Dec.* 31.

A Charge hath lately been brought againſt the warm abettors of American reſiſtance, or at leaſt the opponents of miniſtry, of being themſelves the authors of the very evils which have occaſioned the ſuppoſed neceſſity of ſuch reſiſtance. The truth of this charge can only be known by referring to the year of the reign, or ſeſſions, of each miniſtry, when the different acts were paſſed. Private men may find it convenient to loſe their memory; the body of the people, in order to judge their directors by their deeds, ſhould ever keep theirs by exerciſe perfect.

In 1765, after a year's previous notice of the bill, and which, without ſuch weak notice, had probably never been rebelliouſly oppoſed, Grenville paſſed the ſtamp-act; and though the conſequence was more than conjectural, never ſent any military force to guard againſt it. [xxxviii. 129.]

In 1766, Rockingham's adminiſtration repealed the ſtamp, and paſſed the ſublime and beautiful declaratory act; but, with the wiſdom of their predeceſſors, declined ſending any military force to ſecure the authority of an act that bound the colonies to an obedience of the Britiſh legiſlature in all caſes whatever. Outrage therefore naturally ſucceeded in them to contempt. They deſpiſed our weakneſs, and defied our authority.

In 1767, Lord Chatham's adminiſtration paſſed the reſtraining act againſt the aſſembly of New York, for its refuſing to ſupply the troops with proviſions as preſcribed by parliament; and the acts for laying the duties on glaſs, paper, colours, lead, and tea; which, with the conſequent erection of cuſtomhouſes, and regulations againſt ſmuggling, are, with the declaratory act, the bone of the preſent unfortunate conteſt. In ſpite of every private villany and public diſloyalty no military force was yet ſent: it ſeemed as if, through our ſuppoſed weakneſs, the colonies were to be trapped into rebellion, as the only mode of purging off their traiterous humour.

In 1768, Grafton, on Chatham's reſignation from ill health, found it neceſſary to admit Gower and the Bedford party into a ſhare of power.

In 1769, the ſtatute 30° Hen. VIII. was revived, for trying by commiſſion within this realm any perſons guilty of treaſon. Adminiſtration ſtill continued to irritate the Americans by unſupported orders and regulations till 1770, when Grafton reſigned, and North took the lead, which he ſtill holds.

I ſhould now be glad to know, by which of theſe adminiſtrations, in the language attributed to Chatham, in his addreſs in 1775 [xxxvii. 81.] for the recal of the troops from Boſton, "The King hath been miſled, his crown rendered ſcarce worth wearing, and the kingdom undone." I would preſume to anſwer, by all or none of them; for they are all equally guilty of the acts complained of: for my part I believe each to have acted from the pureſt principles; but, if not ſtrangely deceived, to have, in the moſt daſtardly, trimming manner, weakly left the execution of their plans to a civil authority, that was trodden under foot. I do not criminate theſe great men, as they, for the ſport of the vulgar, do each other: I honour their intentions, I pity their tameneſs, and from the ſpiritleſs policy of each, from Grenville to North, conclude no worſe than,—O thou head of the wrongheads!

A PLAIN MAN.

AMI-

## AMERICA. [605.]

*Lond. gaz. Ext. of Dec. 2. concluded.* [605.]

"*Admiralty-office, Dec.* 1. The following is a copy of a letter from Vice-Adm. Ld Vifc. Howe to Mr Stephens, dated on board his Majefty's fhip Eagle, in the river Delaware, Oct. 25. 1777.

"THE Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty will be informed by my laft letter, of the 28th of Auguft [596.], of the arrival of the fleet at the head of Chefapeak bay, and the debarkation of the army the 25th in the river Elk.

The proviſions, military ſtores, and baggage required, having been landed under the direction of Capt. Duncan, by the 7th of the next month the army advanced towards the rebel-forces aſſembled near Wilmington on the ſide of the Delaware.

The enemy, confiding in the ſtrength of their ſituation, and waiting the approach of the army, were charged the 11th in the evening with ſo much ſpirit, that, notwithſtanding the advantages of their poſt, they were quickly forced on every part, and retreated in great confuſion towards the town of Philadelphia.

When this account was forwarded, the loſs in either army was not aſcertained. But twelve pieces of cannon had been taken in the field; and the victory would have probably been compleat, but for the great fatigue of the King's forces in a long and difficult march round by the forks of the Brandywine, to arrive in the deſtined poſition for the commencement of the attack.

Upon intelligence of this event received the 13th, preparation was made for taking the firſt favourable opportunity to move the fleet round to a proper anchorage for preſerving a free communication with the army in this river.

The progreſs down the bay was conſiderably retarded by the ſtate of the weather, and intricacy of the navigation, which did not admit of continuing under ſail during the night; wherefore, though quitting the Elk the 14th, the fleet could not put to ſea from the Capes of Virginia until the 23d of the ſame month. I then proceeded forward in the Eagle, with the Vigilant and Iſis, and a ſmall diviſion of the tranſports, in which ſome articles of proviſions and military ſtores, likely to be ſooneſt wanted for the army, had been for that purpoſe embarked; and left the body of the fleet to be conducted by Capt. Griffith with the reſt of the ſhips of war.

Having had very tempeſtuous weather of ſome duration to the northward, in the paſſage down Cheſapeak bay, the proſpect was favourable for the ſpeedy arrival of the fleet in the Delaware.

But when the two diviſions (little ſeparated) were advanced within a few leagues of the entrance of the river, the wind changed in a ſudden ſquall from the ſouthward in the evening of the 25th; and having continued between the north-weſt and the north-eaſt with a degree of force much too great for the tranſports to make any way againſt it, I was unable to get into the river (followed a few days after by the firſt convoy, which I had left in the care of Capt. Cornwallis, when the weather became more ſettled) until the evening of the 4th inſtant.

The larger convoy with Capt. Griffith, though much more diſperſed, arrived between the 6th and 8th of the month, with no other material accident except the loſs of the tranſport named The Father's Good-will, which having ſprung a leak when no aſſiſtance could be given during the bad weather, ſunk at ſea; but the crew were ſaved.

The ſhips of war and tranſports were anchored in the moſt convenient ſituations in the weſtern ſhore from Newcaſtle down towards Rudy iſland.

On my arrival off Cheſter on the 6th inſtant, I learnt that the rebel-army, ſince the 11th of laſt month, had always been retiring with precipitation to avoid a general action, ſometimes attempting advantages by ſurpriſe; but the King's forces maintaining their uſual aſcendency on every occaſion.

The General was in poſſeſſion of Philadelphia; and a frigate of 32 guns named the Delaware, attempting to be paſſed above the town, had been taken by the troops which were firſt poſted there.

Capt. Hammond (who was returned here in the Roebuck) had moved up the river, with the Pearl, Camilla, and Liverpool, as the army advanced.

When I came to this ſtation, he was lying with thoſe frigates off Billingport, where the rebels had nearly completed a very extenſive work for defending the approach to the firſt double line of ſunk frames or chevaux de frize, which croſſed the navigable channel in that part of the river.

The General having a few days before appointed a ſtrong corps of infantry to be landed on the Jerſey ſhore, to diſlodge the enemy from that poſt, they abandoned it at his approach. The front to the river had thereupon been deſtroyed, and the troops that evening withdrawn.

A trial had in the mean time been begun for opening a paſſage through that firſt obſtruction, which the enemy, with their fire-rafts, gallies, and other armed craft, repeatedly endeavoured to prevent under cover of the night; but without any material injury to the frigates: and a ſufficient channel was at length (though not without much difficulty) made for the larger ſhips, by the advanced ſquadron; the conduct of which was on every occaſion to be much approved.

The remaining obſtructions to an uninterrupted communication with the town of Philadelphia, conſiſted of an incloſed work erected on a flat muddy iſland, named Fort iſland, a little diſtance below the entrance of the Schuylkill, ſtrengthened by four blockhouſes; with two floating batteries of nine guns each, and twelve or fourteen gallies mounting heavy cannon, beſides many other armed craft of leſſer force, and ſeveral fire-ſhips. Oppoſite thereto, on the eaſtern ſhore, at Red Bank, above Manto creek, a redoubt was conſtructed, under which their moveable water-force could find protection occaſionally.

In the front of theſe defences, to the extent of half a mile or more below the iſland, (being the part of the channel where the navigation was contracted in the width to about 100 fathoms), ſeveral rows of the chevaux de frize were ſunk, ſo as to render the nearer approach of the ſhips impracticable; and no attempt could be made for moving the ſunk frames, or otherwiſe clearing the channel, till the command of the ſhores on each ſide of the river could be obtained.

For theſe purpoſes the General ordered ſome batteries to be erected on the weſtern ſhore to diſlodge the enemy from the iſland; and a body of troops to be landed for forcing the redoubt on Red Bank.

It was intended that the Vigilant ſhould paſs through a ſhallow and very confined channel between Hog iſland (next below Fort iſland) and the Pennſylvania ſhore; to arrive, and act upon the rear and leſs defenſible part of the work; and the circumſtances of the navigation not admitting of a more ſerious attack, for the reaſons before mentioned, a diverſion was propoſed to be made at the ſame time by the advanced frigates, together with the Iſis and Auguſta, in the eaſtern or main channel of the river, as well for engaging the attention of the enemy at Fort iſland and the redoubt, as to reſtrain the motions of the gallies and other armed craft, which had retired under the works at Red Bank, when they diſcovered the danger they would be expoſed to in their former ſtations near Fort iſland from our batteries on the weſtern ſhore.

The wind continuing from the northward ſeveral ſucceſſive days, the Vigilant could not proceed according to her deſtination at the time intended. The Auguſta, Roebuck, Liverpool, and Pearl, were nevertheleſs ordered above the firſt line of chevaux de frize the 22d inſtant, to be in readineſs for ſuch ſervice as they ſhould be able to render when the redoubt ſhould be attacked; and Capt. Reynolds, being the ſenior officer, ſucceeded to the command of the advanced ſquadron.

The detachment of the army, conſiſting of Heſſian troops under Col. Donop, appointed to attack the redoubt, croſſed the Delaware oppoſite to Philadelphia the 21ſt inſtant, in a diviſion of flat boats, which Capt. Clayton conducted in the night by Fort iſland, along the weſtern ſhore for that purpoſe.

The attack of the redoubt being obſerved to take place the evening of the 22d, juſt upon the cloſe of day, Capt. Reynolds immediately ſlipped, and advanced with the ſquadron, (to which the Merlin had been joined), as faſt as he was able with the flood, to ſecond the attempt of the troops, which were ſeen to be very warmly engaged: but the change in the natural courſe of the river, cauſed by the obſtructions appearing to have altered the channel, the Auguſta and Merlin unfortunately grounded ſome diſtance below the ſecond line of chevaux de frize; and the freſh northerly wind, which then prevailed, greatly checking the riſing of the tide, they could not be got afloat on the ſubſequent flood.

The diverſion was endeavoured to be continued by the frigates, at which the fire from the enemy's gallies was chiefly pointed for ſome time. But as the night advanced, the Heſſian detachment having been repulſed, the firing ceaſed.

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The rebels, diſcovering the ſtate of the Auguſta and Merlin in the morning of the 23d, renewed the fire from the gallies, works, and floating batteries. But their moveable force approaching little nearer than a random ſhot, the injury was inconſiderable to the ſhips; and by the alertneſs and ſpirit of the officers and ſeamen (of the tranſports as well as ſhips of war) attending in the boats of the fleet on this occaſion, four fire-veſſels directed againſt the Auguſta, were ſent without effect.

The Iſis was at this time warping through between the lower chevaux de frize. Empty tranſports had been ordered up from the fleet, and other preparations made for lightening the Auguſta; when by ſome accident, no otherwiſe connected with the circumſtances of the action but as it was probably cauſed by the wads from her guns, the ſhip took fire abaft, and it ſpread with ſuch rapidity that all endeavours to extinguiſh it were uſed in vain. The men were thereupon taken out, except a very ſmall number not yet aſcertained. The ſecond lieutenant Baldock, the chaplain, and gunner, appear to be of that number.

In this ſtate of the proceeding, it was neceſſary to withdraw the frigates, for ſecuring them from the effect of the blaſt. And as the Merlin could not be protected from the ſame injury, I judged it requiſite to give orders for the ſloop to be evacuated and deſtroyed. The other ſhip dropped down nearer to Billingport.

Much commendation is due to the ſeveral captains, inferior officers, and ſeamen, concerned in this ſervice; and particularly in their reſolute exertions to aſſiſt in ſaving the crew of the Auguſta."

[*A further extract from Gen. Howe's letter, dated, Philadelphia, Oct.* 21. [604, 5.]

—THE incloſed copies of reports from Lt-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton and Brig.-Gen. Campbell will give your Lordſhip a particular information of the moſt material tranſactions that have paſſed on the ſide of New York. The very important and brilliant ſucceſs ſet forth in N° 3. does infinite honour to the General and his troops, and muſt be attended with the beſt conſequences to his Majeſty's ſervice.

The loſs on the part of the King's troops on this laſt occaſion is contained in Return N° 4.

One hundred of the enemy were killed in the different attacks; eight field-officers, two captains, twelve ſubalterns, and about 300 men made priſoners, by the beſt accounts that could be obtained before Sir Henry Clinton's advices were diſpatched."

[N° 1.] *Extract of a letter from Lt-Gen. Clinton to Gen. Howe, dated, King's-bridge, Sept.* 23.

"IN the laſt letter which I had the honour of writing to your Excellency, of the 6th of this month, I mentioned my intention of making an incurſion into Jerſey; the object of which was, to make a ſmall diverſion in favour of both armies, at what, I ſuppoſed, a critical time; having learnt by rebel-accounts that you had landed on Elk river.

My principal motive was, if poſſible, to attempt a ſtroke againſt any detached corps of the enemy, if one offered; or, if not, to collect a conſiderable number of cattle, which would at the ſame time prove a ſeaſonable refreſhment to the troops, and deprive the enemy of reſources which I underſtood they much depended upon; and, finally, to retire, with our body, by the only road practicable with thoſe embarraſſments, to reimbark, return to our camp, or proceed to ſome other expedition, if any thing preſented itſelf.

All arrangements being ſettled, the landing was made at the four following places, viz. At Eliſabeth-town point by Brig.-Gen. Campbell, with the 7th, 26th, and 52d regiments, Anſpach and Waldeck grenadiers, and 300 provincials.

At Schuyler's Ferry by Capt. Drummond, with two pieces of cannon, 250 recruits of the 71ſt regiment, and ſome convaleſcents.

At Fort Lee by Maj.-Gen. Vaughan, with Capt. Emmerick's chaſſeurs, five companies of grenadiers and light infantry, the 57th, 63d, and Prince Charles's regiment, and five pieces of very light artillery.

At Tapan by Lt-Col. Campbell, with 200 provincials, and 40 marines. [593.]

The corps which landed at Eliſabeth-town point, to proceed towards Newark, driving cattle, diſarming the inhabitants; and, if it met with the enemy in any force, ſo as to prevent its proceeding to Aquakinack, its retreat over the Paſſaick river was ſecured by a ſmall corps with cannon, on the heights of Schuy-

ler, who had landed at Schuyler's Ferry, and were aportée to take poſſeſſion of the high grounds which command the environs of Newark, &c. If the Eliſabeth-town corps continued its march to Aquakinack, it was there received by the corps which had landed at Fort Lee, and marched by Newbridge, Hackinſack, and Slatterdam, where it was in a ſituation to fulfil that object. A poſt was left at Hackinſack; and I ordered Gen. Vaughan to leave one battalion and two pieces of cannon at Newbridge to cover that very important paſs. Lt-Col. Campbell, who had landed at Tapan, to remain there, and if preſſed, to fall back on Newbridge; this, however, ſubject to any alterations that Gen. Vaughan ſhould think neceſſary to make. Finding that Brig.-Gen. Campbell had landed on Friday the 12th, about four o'clock in the morning, without oppoſition, I then went by Newark bay to Schuyler's landing on Hackinſack river. The cannon were that inſtant landed, and I ordered them to proceed, through the Cedar ſwamp, to the high grounds near Schuyler's houſe, where Capt. Sutherland, with 250 men, had been for ſome time. Finding it neceſſary to amuſe the enemy, who being informed of the landing at Eliſabeth-town point, were retiring with their cattle, the troops were ordered to ſhew themſelves; and about noon, the enemy were much increaſed in number, and had got one piece of cannon. They had all the boats on their ſide of the river. Firing of muſketry and cannon continued the whole day, with little or no loſs on either ſide. Much looſe firing was heard beyond Newark, and at night we had a private report that Gen. Campbell had taken poſſeſſion of that town. I ſent immediately to tell him our ſituation; but ſoon afterwards, by the noiſe of cattle driving, and march of troops, found he had continued his route, was oppoſite to us, and on his way to Aquakinack. I judged it beſt to order him to halt till morning.

At day-break the rebels appeared in ſome force, and about noon they had three pieces of cannon in battery on their ſide of the ravine.—I went over to obſerve them, and had every reaſon to ſuppoſe, from their cloathing and artillery, that they were reinforced by what is called Continental troops.—To try their countenance, and give an opportunity to the provincials, I ordered Burkick's battalion to march through a corn-field, with an intention of taking in flank a body of the rebels poſted behind a ſtone wall, and which it would have been difficult to have removed by a front attack.—The regiment marched with great ſpirit; and their march, with ſome little movement to favour it, obliged the rebels to quit without a ſhot.—I then repaſſed the river, deſiring Gen. Campbell to loſe no opportunity of giving them a bruſh, and, if poſſible, of taking their cannon.

In the evening, the rebels retired, as we ſuppoſed, to the neighbouring woods; and I waited only to hear of the arrival of a ſquadron of cavalry, which I had ordered to join Gen. Vaughan from Paulus Hook, to ſettle a plan, in which part of Gen. Vaughan's corps might co-operate with Gen. Campbell's in endeavouring to ſurround them. In the mean time I received a letter from Gen. Vaughan, acquainting me, that, by information from his patrols, the rebels were aſſembling in great force at the Clove. This intelligence, and their leaving us ſo ſuddenly, gave me ſome ſuſpicion of their intention, and made it neceſſary for me to aſſemble our little army as ſoon as poſſible, to occupy Newbridge in ſome force, and ſend Lt-Col. Campbell from Newbridge towards Tapan, to obſerve their motions in that quarter.

Gen. Campbell began his march at day-break, and was not followed.—I ordered the ſmall corps on the heights of Schuyler, reinforced with two companies of grenadiers, to fall back, and cover the entry of the defile; and when the cattle we had got on that ſide had paſſed the river, they were to paſs alſo, and remain with their cannon on the other ſide.

I then went to Gen. Vaughan at Slatterdam, and having aſſembled the little army and the cattle, I ordered him to march to Newbridge, and Gen. Campbell towards Hackinſack.

The whole aſſembled at Newbridge on the 15th; and then, hearing nothing of the enemy, having collected our cattle, the ſoldiers, without tents or blankets, and the weather threatening, I thought it adviſable to fall back. I accordingly ordered Gen. Campbell to continue his march to Engliſh Neighbourhood, taking with him the cattle, amounting to 400 head, including 20 milk cows for the uſe of the hoſpital, (which was all I would ſuffer to be taken from the inhabitants),

habitants), 400 ſheep, and a few horſes.

On the 16th Gen. Campbell marched to Bergen point, where he embarked for Staten iſland; and Gen. Vaughan to Fort Lee, not followed by a ſingle man, where he repaſſed the North river; and the whole returned to their former ſtations by two o'clock.

I wiſh, upon this occaſion, to expreſs the very great aſſiſtance I have received from the navy: indeed I have experienced it in every inſtance; but the excellent arrangement of the boats in this affair, and the ſecrecy with which every thing was conducted, demand my particular acknowledgement.

Your Excellency will permit me to give the higheſt commendation to the regularity of the troops, both Britiſh, Foreign, and Provincials, during this excurſion. Their ſtrict attention to diſcipline did them and their officers great credit."

*Return of the killed, wounded, priſoners, and miſſing, of the following corps (Engliſh fuſileers, 26th, 52d, 57th, and 71ſt regiments, and Gen. Skinner's brigade), during an excurſion to Jerſey, from the* 12th *to the* 16th *of September* 1777.

In the gazette the numbers in each corps are ſpecified; we give only the total, viz. 8 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant (Haymer, of the 7th regiment), 17 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, miſſing; 5 rank and file taken priſoners.

[N° 2.] *Copy of a letter from Brig.-Gen. Campbell to Sir Henry Clinton, dated, Head-Quarters, Staten iſland, Aug.* 23.

SIR,

I had the honour of informing you yeſterday morning of a deſcent made by the rebels on this iſland, and of my being on my march with the 52d regiment of Britiſh and 3d regiment of Waldeck, with two field-pieces to each battalion, to reconnoitre, and if poſſible to attack them. I am ſorry now to add, that the enemy effected almoſt a total ſurpriſe of two battalions of the Jerſey provincials, which occaſioned nearly the whole loſs ſuſtained by his Majeſty's troops, as will appear by the incloſed return.

Soon after I wrote, I had intelligence, that the enemy was moving towards Richmond, with an intention (as I conjectured) of occupying the adjacent heights, and thereby be enabled to cut off the retreat of three provincial regiments ſtationed beyond that village; which determined me to move forward to prevent the ſacrifice of that corps: but a meſſenger ſoon after arrived from Lt-Col. Dongan, with information, that an attack had likewiſe been made on the weſt part of the iſland; that Lt-Col. Lawrence and a good many of his corps had been made priſoners; but that he and Lt-Col. Allan, and their battalions, with a few of Laurence's that had joined them, had taken poſſeſſion of ſome works formerly thrown up by the rebels near Prince's bay, where they ſhould be able to defend themſelves until ſupported, or that boats ſhould arrive to carry them off. This ſtrengthening me in my former reſolution, I advanced on the footſteps of the enemy, and proceeded without the leaſt interruption to the village of Richmond; where I was obliged to halt to bring up the rear, and to refreſh the troops, who were even at this time very much fatigued from exceſſive heat. From this place Brig.-Gen. Skinner was directed to ſend repeated expreſſes to inform Col. Dongan of my approach, and deſiring him to endeavour a junction. I had proceeded but a ſhort way beyond Richmond, when I was informed, that the rebels had reached the Old Blazing Star, and were uſing the greateſt diligence in tranſporting their troops to the Jerſey ſhore. At this very inſtant an officer arrived from Col. Dongan, that he was a little more than a mile's diſtance on his way to join me: whereupon I ſent him orders, to turn towards the enemy, and to attack whatever body he could come up with, and I was following with all expedition, and would immediately ſupport him. He obeyed my orders with ſpirit, bravery, and reſolution, and engaged their rear for near half an hour, when the 52d regiment coming up, exchanging ſome ſhots, and moving to take them in flank, and the cannon having by this time begun to play upon their boats, about 150 ſurrendered themſelves priſoners to Lt-Col. Campbell of the 52d regiment, and the remainder of nearly the ſame number retreated towards the extremity of the iſland oppoſite Amboy, of which laſt number I have ſince learned was Brig.-Gen. de Bore; and reports render it ſtill doubtful whether he has as yet made his eſcape from off the iſland: however, the troops were by this time ſo much fatigued, that I found it altogether impoſſible to purſue them; and I fear the greater part,

if

if not the whole, found means to croſs over near Amboy.

The troops lay for that night under arms, and this morning I detached the greater part of Gen. Skinner's brigade towards Amboy, and proceeded with the regular troops on my return. A party was this day alſo ordered to bring off the enemy's boats, under the cover of a piece of cannon; which was effected without any loſs.

I muſt not forget to mention, that Col. Buſkirk's battalion was early in the day ordered to attack a party left to cover the enemy's boats; which they did with charge of bayonet, and obliged to retreat to the Jerſey ſhore.

By priſoners reports, and from an incloſed order found in Gen. Smallwood's major of brigade's pocket, who was killed, it appears, that this attack was carried on by ſelect and choſen troops, and formed from three brigades, Sullivan's, Smallwood's, and De Bore's, and headed by their reſpective generals, beſides Drayton's and Ogden's battalions. We have taken in all 259 priſoners, among whom are 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 2 captains, and 15 inferior officers. Their loſs in killed cannot be aſcertained, but muſt have been conſiderable.

I cannot do too much juſtice to the bravery and ſpirit of the troops. Both officers and men ſeemed only anxious to engage, and emulous who ſhould be foremoſt in the race of glory. And I muſt add, that the ſeveral commanding officers did juſtice to the ardour of their troops, which they knew to temper with judgement and conduct. For further particulars I refer you to Brigade-Major Campbell, who was preſent at the whole affair, and charged with the delivery of this. —— I have, &c.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Brigadier-General.

[N° 3.] *Copy of a Letter from Lt-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton to Gen. Sir William Howe, dated, Fort Montgomery, Oct. 9.*

"SIR.

IN the laſt letter which I had the honour to write to your Excellency, I mentioned my intention, with the ſmall force that could be ſpared from the important poſt you had left under my command, to make an attack upon Forts Clinton, Montgomery, &c. Your Excellency recollects the ſituation of theſe forts; that they are ſeparated by a creek which comes from the mountains, and communicate with each other by a bridge.

In my opinion, the only way of effecting it was by a coup de main in the unguarded ſtate they then were. The Commodore and I having made our arrangements, and every proper jealouſy having been given for every object but the real one, the little army, conſiſting of about 3000 men, arrived off Verplancks point, preceded by the gallies under the command of Sir James Wallace. On our appearance, the enemy retired without firing a ſhot, leaving a twelve-pounder behind them; and Sir James moved up to Peek's-kill Neck, to maſk the only communication they had acroſs the river on this ſide of the Highlands.

At day-break on the 6th the troops [52d and 27th regiments, Loyal Americans, New-York voluntiers, and Emerick's Provincial chaſſeurs] diſembarked at Stoney point. The avante garde of 500 regulars, and 400 provincials, commanded by Lt-Col. Campbell, with Col. Robinſon of the provincials under him, began its march to occupy the paſs of Thunder-hill. This avant garde, after it had paſſed that mountain, was to proceed by a detour of ſeven miles round the hill, and debouchée in the rear of Fort Montgomery, while Gen. Vaughan with 1200 [Grenadiers and light infantry, 26th and 63d regiments, one company of the 71ſt, one troop of diſmounted dragoons, Heſſian chaſſeurs] men, was to continue his march towards Fort Clinton, covering the corps under Lt-Col. Campbell, and aportée to co-operate, by attacking Fort Clinton, or in caſe of misfortune to favour the retreat. Maj.-Gen. Tryon with the remainder, [Royal fuſileers, and Heſſian regiment of Trumbach], being the rear-guard, to leave a battalion at the paſs of Thunder-hill, to open our communication with the fleet.

Your Excellency recollecting the many, and, I may ſay, extraordinary difficulties of this march over the mountains, every natural obſtruction, and all that art could invent to add to them, will not be ſurpriſed, that the corps intended to attack Fort Montgomery in the rear, could not get to its ground before five o' clock; about which time I ordered Gen. Vaughan's corps, aportée, to begin the attack on Fort Clinton, to puſh, if poſſible, and diſlodge the enemy from their advanced ſtation behind a ſtone breaſtwork, having in front, for half a mile,

mile, a moſt impenetrable abbatis. This the General, by his good diſpoſition, obliged the enemy to quit, though ſupported by cannon, got poſſeſſion of the wall, and there waited the motion of the co-operating troops, when I joined him, and ſoon afterwards heard Lt-Col. Campbell begin his attack. I choſe to wait a favourable moment before I ordered the attack on the ſide of Fort Clinton; which was a circular height, defended by a line for muſquetry, with a barbet battery in the centre of three guns, and flanked by two redoubts; the approaches to it through a continued abbatis of 400 yards, defenſive every inch, and expoſed to the fire of ten pieces of cannon. As the night was approaching, I determined to ſeize the firſt favourable inſtant. A briſk attack on the Montgomery ſide; the gallies with their oars approaching, firing, and even ſtriking the fort; the men of war that moment appearing, crouding all ſail to ſupport us; the extreme ardour of the troops; in ſhort, all determined me to order the attack; Gen. Vaughan's ſpirited behaviour and good conduct did the reſt. Having no time to loſe, I particularly ordered that not a ſhot ſhould be fired: in this I was ſtrictly obeyed, and both redoubts, &c. were ſtormed. Gen. Tryon advanced with one battalion to ſupport Gen. Vaughan, in caſe it might be neceſſary, and he arrived in time to join in the cry of victory.

Trumbach's regiment was poſted at the ſtone wall to cover our retreat in caſe of misfortune. The night being dark, it was near eight o'clock before we could be certain of the ſucceſs of the attack againſt Fort Montgomery, which we found afterwards had ſucceeded at the ſame inſtant that of Fort Clinton did, and that by the excellent diſpoſition of Lt-Col. Campbell, who was unfortunately killed on the firſt attack, but ſeconded by Col. Robinſon of the Loyal American regiment, by whoſe knowledge of the country I was much aided in forming my plan, and to whoſe ſpirited conduct in the execution of it I impute in a great meaſure the ſucceſs of the enterpriſe.

Our loſs was not very conſiderable, excepting in ſome reſpectable officers who were killed in the attack.

About ten o' clock at night the rebels ſet fire to their two ſhips, Montgomery and Congreſs, ſome gallies and other armed veſſels, with their cannon, ſtores, &c. in them.

I have the honour to ſend your Excellency a return of the cannon, ſtores, &c. taken. That of ſtores is very conſiderable, this being I believe their principal magazine.

The Commodore has aſſiſted me with his advice, and every effort. We ſent a joint ſummons to Fort Conſtitution; but our flag meeting with an inſolent reception, unknown in any war, we determined to chaſtiſe; and therefore an embarkation under Maj.-Gen. Tryon and Sir James Wallace, with the gallies, was ordered. They found the fort evacuated in the greateſt confuſion, their ſtorehouſes burnt, but their cannon were left unſpiked. The Commodore immediately ordered Sir James Wallace up the river; and if it ſhould be poſſible to find a paſſage through the chevaux de frize, between Polypus iſland and the main, he may probably do moſt eſſential ſervice.

In juſtice to Capt. Pownal, who commanded the flat boats, and the officers under him, I muſt mention to your Excellency, that that ſervice could not have been more zealouſly or punctually attended to. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. Clinton, Lt-Gen.

Oct. 9. 10 o' clock at night.

P. S. Maj.-Gen. Tryon, whom I detached this morning with Emerick's chaſſeurs, 50 yagers, the Royal fuſileers and regiment of Trumbach, with two three-pounders, to deſtroy the rebel ſettlement called the Continental Village, has juſt returned, and reported to me, that he has burned barracks for 1500 men, ſeveral ſtorehouſes, and loaded waggons. The extreme badneſs of the weather making it neceſſary to be as expeditious as poſſible, no account could be taken of the ſtores, but I believe them to have been conſiderable. I need not point out to your Excellency the conſequence of deſtroying this poſt, as it was the only eſtabliſhment of the rebels in that part of the highlands, and the place from whence any neighbouring body of troops drew their ſupplies. Fanning's and Bayard's corps marched from Verplank's point to co-operate with Gen. Tryon, but finding he met with no oppoſition, they were ordered back to their poſt. H. C.

[N° 4.] *Return of cannon, ſtores, ammunition, &c. taken and deſtroyed upon the expedition up the North river, Oct. 6. 1777.*

Cannon

Cannon: 32 pounders 6; 18 pounders 3; 12 pounders 7; 9 pounders 3; 6 pounders 41; 4 pounders 3; 3 pounders 2; 2 pounders 2. Total 67.

Two frigates built for 30 and 36 guns were burnt by the rebels on the forts being taken. The guns aboard them, and two gallies which were likewiſe burnt, amounted to above 30. One ſloop with 10 guns fell into our hands. The whole loſs therefore is above 100 pieces.

Powder: 54 caſks; 11 & ½ barrels; 12,236 lb. excluſive of what was aboard the veſſels.

Cartridges fitted: 1852 cannon; 57,396 muſquet

Cannon ſhot: 9530 round; 886 double headed; 2483 grape and caſe; 36 cwt 1 qr 25 lb landgridge.

For muſkets: 1379 wt of ball; 116 wt of buck-ſhot; 5400 flints.

Every article belonging to the laboratory in the greateſt perfection. Other ſtores, ſuch as port-fires, match, harneſs, ſpare gun carriages, tools, inſtruments, &c. &c. in great plenty. A large quantity of proviſions. The boom and chain which ran acroſs the river from Fort Montgomery to St Anthony's Noſe is ſuppoſed to have coſt the Rebels 70,000 l. Another boom, which we deſtroyed near Fort Conſtitution, muſt likewiſe have coſt the rebels much money and labour. Barracks for 1500 men were deſtroyed by Maj.-Gen. Tryon at Continental Village, beſides ſeveral ſtorehouſes and loaded waggons, of the articles contained in which no accounts could be taken.

*Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the troops under the command of Lt-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, in the ſtorm of Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Oct. 6. 1777.*

The troops employed in theſe operations were, light infantry and grenadiers, 26th, 52d, 57th, and 63d regiments, one company of 71ſt, Heſſian chaſſeurs and regiment of Trumbach, Capt. Emerick's provincial corps, Loyal Americans, and New York volunteers. The numbers in each of theſe are ſpecified; and the totals are, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 3 ſerjeants, 30 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 4 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 126 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file miſſing.

*Names and rank of the officers killed and wounded in the above return.*

Light infantry and grenadiers: Capt. Stuart, 26th, killed; Capt. D'Eeb, Anſpach grenadiers, Lieut. Macdonell, 26th, wounded.

26th reg.: Lieut. Delhunty wounded.

52d: Lt-Col. Campbell killed; Lieut' Groſe, Ruſſel, Enſ. Thomas, wounded.

57th: Capt. Brewalow wounded.

63d: Maj. Still, Lieut. Wrixen, killed; Capt' Neſbitt, Jones, wounded.

71ſt: Lieut. Mackenzie killed; Lieut. Fraſer wounded.

Loyal Americans: Enſ. Ward wounded.

New-York Volunteers: Maj.-Grant, Enſ. Macdonell, killed.

N. B. Count Grabouſkie, a Poliſh nobleman, acting as aid-de-camp to Lt-Gen. Clinton, killed, not included in the above return.

P. S. *to Gen. Howe's letter of Oct.* 25. [605.]

I have the ſatisfaction to incloſe to your Lordſhip a report juſt received of a very ſpirited piece of ſervice performed by Major-Gen. Vaughan, and Sir James Wallace up the Hudſon's river.

*Copy of Maj.-Gen. Vaughan's report.*

"On board the Friendſhip, off Eſopus, Friday Oct. 17. 10 o'clock morning.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the evening of the 15th inſtant, I arrived off Eſopus. Finding that the rebels had thrown up works, and had made every diſpoſition to annoy us, and cut off our communication, I judged it neceſſary to attack them, the wind being at that time ſo much againſt us, that we could make no way. I accordingly landed the troops, attacked their batteries, drove them from their works, ſpiked and deſtroyed their guns. Eſopus being a nurſery for almoſt every villain in the country, I judged it neceſſary to proceed to that town. On our approach they were drawn up with cannon; which we took, and drove them out of the place. On our entering the town, they fired from their houſes; which induced me to reduce the place to aſhes; which I accordingly did, not leaving a houſe. We found a conſiderable quantity of ſtores of all kinds, which ſhared the ſame fate.

Sir James Wallace has deſtroyed all the ſhipping, except an armed galley, which run up the creek, with every thing belonging to the veſſels in ſtore.

Our loſs is ſo inconſiderable, that it is not at preſent worth while to mention.

I am, &c. JOHN VAUGHAN."

*Copy of a letter from Com. Hotham to Vice-Adm. Lord Viſc. Howe, and by his Lordſhip tranſmitted to Mr Stephens, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Preſton, off Peak's-kill creek, Oct. 9. 1777.*

SIR Henry Clinton having thought it adviſable

adviſeable to make a diverſion up the North river, and the neceſſary arrangements being made in conſequence, the the flat-boats and batteaux, on the 3d inſtant, proceeded to Spikendevil creek in three diviſions, under the Captains Pownall, Jordan, and Stanhope, Capt. Pownall having the direction of the whole.

A body of about 1100 troops were imbarked in them that evening, and the ſame night proceeded to Tarry-town; where they landed at day-break, and occupied the heights adjoining. A ſecond diviſion, nearly of that number, marched out at the ſame time from King's-bridge, and formed a junction by land with thoſe who paſſed by water. The ſquadron under Capt. Ommanney had moved up the day before to receive them: the ſmaller part of it, namely, the gallies and armed veſſels, (as they might be to act ſeparately), I thought it adviſeable on this occaſion to make a diſtinct command; and could not place them better than under the direction of Sir James Wallace; whoſe knowledge of the river, as well as Capt. Ommanney's, we fully experienced the advantage of.

The third diviſion of troops were imbarked in tranſports, and on the 4th in the morning left New York, under convoy of the Preſton, and in the courſe of the ſame tide arrived off Tarry town.

The general imbarkation was that night made; and the wind being ſtill favourable, the whole, preceded by the ſquadron under Sir James Wallace as an advanced guard, reached Vere-Planks point at noon the day following; and thoſe in the flat boats landed with appearance only of an oppoſition. Sir James Wallace was immediately diſpatched higher up the river to cut off the enemy's communication by Peak's-kill ferry.

The 6th at day-break the general debarkation took place; and all the troops, except about 400, who were left to ſecure Vere-Plank neck, were ſoon landed at Stoney point, upon the oppoſite ſhore; from whence they had about twelve miles to march, through a mountainous and rugged road, to Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

The ſhips and tranſports then moved higher up, and anchored oppoſite Peak's-kill landing.

In the afternoon the advanced ſquadron and the two frigates got under ſail, and opened Fort Montgomery, with a view only to make an appearance, and thereby to cauſe a diverſion in favour of the attack, which we obſerved had now begun. Sir James by the help of his oars got near enough in with the gallies to throw ſome ſhot into the fort. The cannonading and fire of muſketry continued till night, when, by a moſt ſpirited exertion, a general and vigorous aſſault was made, and the two important forts of Clinton and Montgomery fell by ſtorm to his Majeſty's arms. On which I have the honour to congratulate your Lordſhip moſt ſincerely. The rebel frigates are both burnt, with a galley, and a ſloop of ten guns is taken.

The loſs on the enemy's ſide is not yet exactly known, but they are ſuppoſed to have had about 100 killed, and 250 taken priſoners. The greateſt loſs on the ſide of the King's troops are about 40 killed, among whom are ſome valuable officers, namely, Lt-Col. Campbell, Maj. Still, Maj. Grant, and Capt. Stewart, and about 150 wounded.

A ſummons, ſigned by Sir Henry Clinton and myſelf, was the next day ſent up to Fort Conſtitution, by a flag of truce; which being fired at, returned; and determined the General immediately to correct the inſult by an attack. An imbarkation was accordingly made on the morning of the 8th, and proceeded up the river for that purpoſe, under cover of the gallies.

We found upon our arrival the fort had been abandoned in great confuſion, their barracks burnt, but all their artillery left. The whole number of cannon taken in the three forts amount to 67, with a large quantity of proviſions, ammunition, and ſtores of all kinds to a very conſiderable amount. I have directed ſuch part of the chain and bomb as cannot be ſaved to be deſtroyed; the conſtruction of both give ſtrong proofs of labour, induſtry, and ſkill.

Sir James Wallace with his flying ſquadron is gone ſtill higher up the river; and if he paſſes the chevaux de frize at Polipus iſland, he may do eſſential ſervice, as there can be nothing to give him any interruption.

When it is conſidered that this attack was made after a moſt fatiguing march over precipices, and through roads almoſt impenetrable, which made it impoſſible for the troops to avail themſelves of the uſe of cannon, ſo neceſſary for ſuch a purpoſe, and the little aſſiſtance they could herein promiſe themſelves

from the ſhips; the acceſs through the highlands to the forts rendering the approach to them ſo precarious, it redounds the more to the credit of an enterpriſe, which was formed and executed with equal judgement, valour, and ſucceſs.

The captains, officers, and men, under my command, have been ſo ſtrenuouſly zealous in their exertions upon this occaſion, that every teſtimony is due from me in approbation of their conduct during this ſervice of fatigue; of which Capt. Pownall has had his ſhare, and is well able to inform your Lordſhip of every particular.

I have the farther pleaſure to acquaint your Lordſhip, that Gen. Tryon is juſt returned from Continental village, where he has deſtroyed barracks for 1500 men, with ſtores to a conſiderable amount."

*Copy of a letter from Sir James Wallace to Com. Hotham, dated, Gallies and Armed Veſſels off Eſopus creek, Oct. 17. 1777.*

"SIR,

WE proceeded up the river, deſtroying a number of veſſels as we ſailed along, without ſtopping till we arrived at Eſopus creek; where we found two batteries, one of two guns, the other of three guns, erected, and an armed galley at the mouth of the creek, who endeavoured to prevent our paſſing by their cannonade. Gen. Vaughan was of opinion ſuch a force ſhould not be left behind. It was determined to land, and deſtroy them, and immediately executed, without retarding our proceeding up the river. The General marched for the town, and fired it. The boats from the armed veſſels went up the creek, burnt two brigs, ſeveral large ſloops and other craft, with all their apparatus that was in ſtore upon the ſhore. Lieut. Clark of the Dependence, with two or three others, in firing the ſtores were blown up, but we flatter ourſelves not dangerouſly.

The officers and men upon this occaſion behaved with the greateſt ſpirits."

{We flatter ourſelves that our arrangement, in placing all the operations about Philadelphia in ſucceſſion, and the operations of Gen. Clinton, &c. by themſelves, will be thought preferable to that in the gazette, where all theſe operations are intermixed.}

Gen. Waſhington's account of the action at Brandywine, Sept. 11. has been inſerted already [595.]: his account of the action at Germantown follows. [602.]

"*Camp near Penibaker's-mill, Oct. 5. 1777.*

SIR,

HAVING received intelligence, through two intercepted letters, that Gen. Howe had detached a part of his force, for the purpoſe of reducing Belling's-fort, and the forts on Delaware, I communicated the accounts to my general officers; who were unanimouſly of opinion, that a favourable opportunity offered to make an attack upon the troops which were at and near Germantown. It was accordingly agreed, that it ſhould take place yeſterday morning; and the following diſpoſitions were made. The diviſions of Sullivan and Wayne, flanked by Conway's brigade, were to enter the town by way of Cheſnut-hill, while Gen. Armſtrong, with the Pennſylvania militia, ſhould fall down the Manetawany road by Vandecriag-mills, and get upon the enemy's left and rear. The diviſions of Green and Stirling, flanked by Macdougal's brigade, were to enter by taking a circuit by way of the Lime-kiln road, at the market-houſes, and to attack their right wing; and the militia of Maryland and Jerſey, under Gen' Smallwood and Foreman, were to march by the old York road, and fall upon the rear of the right. Lord Stirling, with Naſh and Maxwell's brigade, was to form a corps de reſerve. We marched about ſeven o'clock the preceding evening; and Gen. Sullivan's advanced party, drawn from Conway's brigade, attacked their piquet at Mount-ring, at Mr Allan's houſe, about ſun-riſe the next morning; which preſently gave way; and his main body, conſiſting of the right wing, following ſoon, engaged the light infantry and other troops encamped near the piquet, which they forced from the ground, leaving their baggage. They retreated a conſiderable diſtance, having previouſly thrown a party into Mr Chew's houſe, who were in a ſituation not to be eaſily forced, and had it in their power, from the windows, to give us no ſmall annoyance, and in a great meaſure to obſtruct our advance.

The attack from our left column, under Gen. Green, began about three quarters of an hour after that from the right, and was for ſome time equally ſucceſsful. But I cannot enter upon the particulars of what happened in that quarter

quarter, as I am not yet informed of them with ſufficient certainty and preciſion.

The morning was extremely foggy, which prevented our improving the advantage we gained, and to follow it up as we otherwiſe ſhould have done. This circumſtance, by concealing from us the true ſituation of the enemy, obliged us to act with much caution, and leſs expedition than we could have wiſhed, and gave the enemy time to form from the effects of our firſt impreſſion; and what was ſtill more unfortunate, it ſerved to keep our different parties in ignorance of each other's movements, and hindered their acting in concert: it alſo occaſioned them to miſtake one another for the enemy, which I believe, more than any thing elſe, contributed to the misfortune that enſued. In the midſt of the moſt promiſing appearances, when every thing gave the moſt flattering hopes of victory, the troops began ſuddenly to retreat, and entirely left the field, in ſpite of every effort that could be made to rally the men.

Upon the whole, it may be ſaid the day was rather unfortunate than injurious. We ſuſtained no material loſs of men, and brought off all our artillery, except one piece, which was diſmounted. The enemy are nothing the better by the event; and our troops, who are not the leaſt diſpirited by it, have gained immortal honour. We have had ſeveral valuable officers killed and wounded, particularly the latter: Gen. Naſh is among the wounded, whoſe life is deſpaired of. As ſoon as it is poſſible to obtain a return of our loſs, I will tranſmit it.

In juſtice to Gen. Sullivan, and the whole right wing of the army, whoſe conduct I had an opportunity of obſerving, as they acted immediately under my eye, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that both officers and men behaved with a degree of gallantry that did them the higheſt honour.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. As I obſerved, I have not received a return of our loſs, but, from what I have juſt now heard from Gen. Green, I fear it is more conſiderable than I at firſt apprehended. The cannon mentioned above is ſaid to have been brought off in a waggon.

To the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq;
Preſident of Congreſs."

[Copy.] JOHN HANCOCK."

An Engliſh officer, ſerving with the Heſſians in America, writes thus, from Philadelphia, Oct. 10. "Waſhington had diſpoſed his army (which conſiſted of about 16,000 men) in four columns; two of which were to attack on our flanks; and as ſoon as they had engaged our attention, the other two were to join in the centre, and force their way through Germantown into our camp. By ſome miſtake their centre-columns began the attack upon a battalion of light infantry, who, with the 40th regiment, were advanced about half a mile in front of the encampment of the army. The light infantry defended themſelves for ſome time with great ſpirit; but the fog was ſo thick that they could not diſtinguiſh what was oppoſed to them: the 40th regiment came to their ſupport, and they together, by well-timed and heavy diſcharges, contrived to advance a great way upon the enemy; who retired, not being aware of the ſmall party that attacked them. However, no reinforcement appearing, and the light-infantry ammunition being almoſt expended, Col. Muſgrave, who commanded the 40th regiment, and had been ſparing of his ammunition, told the light infantry, that he would cover their retreat; which he did in a moſt maſterly manner, till he arrived at his old encampment. The light infantry were by this time ſecure, but the rebels were in the encampment of the 40th regiment, and Col. Muſgrave found himſelf entirely ſurrounded, and all means of retreating cut off. Without being embarraſſed, he immediately ordered his regiment to get into a large ſtone houſe (which had been his quarters) with the greateſt expedition poſſible: but the rebels preſſed ſo cloſe upon their heels, that they muſt inevitably have entered the houſe at the ſame time, if he had not faced the regiment about, and given them a fire, which checked them enough for him to have time to get his regiment into the houſe, and ſhut the door. Muſgrave immediately ordered all the window-ſhutters of the ground floor to be ſhut, as the enemy's fire would otherwiſe have been too heavy upon them there: he placed, however, a certain number of men at each window, and at the hall doors, with orders to bayonet every one who ſhould attempt to come in: he diſpoſed of the reſt in the two upper ſtories, and inſtructed them how to cover themſelves, and direct their fire

out of the windows. He then told them, "That their only ſafety was in the defence of that houſe; that if they let the enemy get into it, they would undoubtedly every man be put to death; that it would be an abſurdity for any one to think of giving himſelf up, with hopes of quarters; that their ſituation was nevertheleſs by no means a bad one, as there had been inſtances of only a few men defending an houſe againſt numbers; that he had no doubt of their being ſupported and delivered by our army; but that at all events they muſt ſell themſelves as dear as poſſible to the enemy." By this time the rebels had brought four pieces of cannon (three-pounders) againſt the houſe, and with the firſt ſhot they burſt open both the hall doors, and wounded ſome men with the pieces of ſtone that flew from the wall. Capt. Hains, a brave intelligent officer, who commanded on the ground-floor, reported to Col. Muſgrave what had happened, and that he had thrown chairs, tables, and any little impediments he could, before the door, and that he would endeavour to keep the enemy out as long as he had a ſingle man left. He was very ſoon put to the teſt; for the rebels directed their cannon (ſometimes loaded with round, ſometimes with grape ſhot) entirely againſt the upper ſtories, and ſent ſome of the moſt daring fellows from the beſt troops they had, to force their way into the houſe under cover of their artillery. To do them juſtice, they attacked with great intrepidity; but were received with no leſs firmneſs: the fire from the upper windows was well directed and continued; the rebels nevertheleſs advanced, and ſeveral of them were killed with bayonets getting in at the windows and upon the ſteps, attempting to force their way in at the door. During this time our troops had gotten under arms; and the rebels, leaving a few men to amuſe our army in front, formed along Germantown with their principal force, which, as ſoon as Gen. Howe formed, he ordered the regiments from the centre to charge them with bayonets through the town. Theſe orders were executed with expedition, ſpirit, and good order; the rebels were driven back, and Col. Muſgrave relieved, after having defended himſelf two hours in the houſe, and having killed about 100 of the enemy on the ſpot. Upon our troops appearing, the 40th regiment ſallied out, and joined the purſuit."

An officer writes to his friend at Edinburgh, from Philadelphia, Oct. 27. "At the battle of Brandywine we had the moſt dreadful fire for one hour I ever ſaw. I heard nothing equal to it all laſt war in Germany. At laſt we gave the rebels the bayonet, which ſoon diſperſed them; and had it not been for the darkneſs of the night, and our fatigue, they muſt have been totally routed.—What the ſhips have already done in the Delaware, and the obſtructions they have removed, is really aſtoniſhing. The poor Heſſians have ſuffered ſeverely, after behaving moſt gallantly." [605.]

We muſt now go back to ſome things that happened before the operations of which we have been giving an account. — We begin with intelligence from Philadelphia, dated Sept. 10. viz.

"By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

THE time is at length come, in which the fate of ourſelves, our wives, children, and poſterity, muſt be ſpeedily determined. Gen. Howe, at the head of a Britiſh army, the only hope, the laſt reſource of our enemies, has invaded this ſtate. Diſmiſſing his ſhips, and diſincumbering himſelf of his heavy artillery and baggage, he appears to have riſked all upon the event of a movement, which muſt either deliver up to plunder and devaſtation this capital of Pennſylvania, and of America, or for ever blaſt the cruel deſigns of our implacable foes. Bleſſed be God! Providence ſeems to have left it to ourſelves to determine, whether we ſhall triumph in victory, and reſt in freedom and peace; or, by tamely ſubmitting, or weakly reſiſting, deliver ourſelves up a prey to an enemy, than whom, none more cruel and perfidious was ever ſuffered to vex and deſtroy any people. View then, on the one hand, the freedom and independence, the glory and the happineſs of our riſing States, which are ſet before us as the reward of our courage. Seriouſly conſider, on the other hand, the wanton ravages, the rapes, the butcheries, which have been perpetrated by theſe men in the ſtate of New Jerſey, and on the frontiers of New York. Above all, conſider the mournful proſpect of ſeeing Americans, like the wretched inhabitants of India, ſtripped of their freedom, robbed of their property, degraded beneath the

the brutes, and left to ſtarve amidſt plenty, at the will of their lordly maſters; and let us determine, once for all, that we will DIE or BE FREE. The foe are manifeſtly aiming, either by force to conquer, or by ſtratagem and ſtolen marches to elude the vigilance of our brave commander. Declining a battle with our countrymen, they have attempted to ſteal upon us with ſurpriſe. They have been hitherto defeated, but numbers are abſolutely neceſſary to watch them on every quarter at once. The neighbouring States are hurrying forward their militia; and we hope, that, by riſing as one man, and by ſetting the foe at a diſtance from his fleet, we ſhall ſpeedily incloſe him like a lion in the toils.

The Council, therefore, moſt earneſtly beſeech and intreat all perſons whatſoever, to exert themſelves without delay, to ſeize this precious opportunity of cruſhing the foe now in the bowels of our country, by marching forth inſtantly under their reſpective officers to the aſſiſtance of our great General, that he may be able to environ and demoliſh the only Britiſh army that remains formidable in America, or in the world. Animated with the hope that Heaven, as before it has done, in all times of difficulty and danger, will again crown our righteous efforts with ſucceſs, we look forward to the proſpect of ſeeing our inſulting foes cut off from all means of eſcape, and by the goodneſs of the Almighty, the Lord of Hoſts and God of Battles, wholly delivered into our hands.

THOMAS WHARTON, jun. Preſident.
T. MATLACK, Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE."

"Head Quarters, Wilmington, Sept. 6. 1777.

THE General has no doubt but that every man who has a due ſenſe of the importance of the cauſe he has undertaken to defend, and who has any regard to his own honour, and the reputation of a ſoldier, will, if called to action, behave like men contending for every thing valuable; but if, contrary to his expectation, there ſhall be found any officers or ſoldiers ſo far loſt to all ſhame, as baſely to quit their poſt without orders, or ſhall ſkulk from danger, or offer to retreat before orders given for ſo doing by a proper officer, ſuperior in authority, they are to be inſtantly ſhot down, as a juſt puniſhment to themſelves, and for examples to others. This order thoſe in the rear and the corps of reſerve are to ſee duly executed, to prevent the cowardly from making a ſacrifice of the brave, and from their ill example, and groundleſs tales, (calculated to cover their own ſhameful conduct), ſpreading horror as they go. That this order may be well known, and ſtrongly impreſſed upon the army, the General poſitively orders the commanding officer of every regiment to aſſemble his men, and have it read to them, to prevent the plea of ignorance.

The General begs the favour of the officers to be attentive to all ſtrange faces and ſuſpicious characters which may be diſcovered in the camp; and if, upon examination of them, no good account can be given why they are there, to carry them to the major-general of the day for farther examination. This, as it is only a neceſſary precaution, is to be done in a manner leaſt offenſive."

"In Council, Philadelphia, Sept. 10. 1777. Reſolved, That no perſons be ſuffered to go over to the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, unleſs they produce a paſs ſigned by Benjamin Paſchall, Eſq; or William Heyſham, or unleſs they produce a certificate of their having taken and ſubſcribed an oath or affirmation of allegiance to this or the United States of America. But perſons bringing proviſions to market are to be permitted to paſs and repaſs without interruption.

T. MATLACK, Sec."

The Congreſs declared martial law within the circle of thirty miles round Philadelphia, about the time of the arrival of the Britiſh army in thoſe parts.

A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS by my Declaration, dated the 27th of Auguſt 1777 [595.], ſecurity and protection were promiſed to all perſons, inhabitants of Pennſylvania, &c. excepting only thoſe who have aſſumed legiſlative or judicial authority, provided they did forthwith return, and remain peaceably at their uſual places of abode:

This is to make known to all perſons, who, in conſequence of the ſaid Declaration, have complied with the ſame, that they may rely upon a due conſideration being hereafter ſhewn to them, provided they do not forfeit their preten-

tions

ſions by a future conduct: and further to proclaim, that thoſe only who have availed themſelves before this date of the indulgences ſet forth in my ſaid Declaration, ſhall be eſteemed intitled to the benefits thereof.

Given under my hand, at Head Quarters, near German-town, the 28th day of September, 1777.

W. Howe."

Twenty reſpectable inhabitants of Philadelphia, who were firſt confined in the Free-Maſon's Lodge there, and afterwards, on Gen. Howe's approach, removed far into the country for greater ſafety, ſent a remonſtrance to the Preſident and Council of Pennſylvania, which concludes in the following manner.

"Upon the whole, we conceive this warrant, and the proceedings thereupon, to be far more dangerous in its tendency, and a more flagrant violation of every right which is dear to freemen, than any that can be found in the records of the Engliſh conſtitution.

But when we conſider the uſe to which this general warrant has been applied, and the perſons upon whom it has been executed, (who challenge the world to charge them with offence), it becomes of too great magnitude to be conſidered as the cauſe of a few. It is the cauſe of every inhabitant; and may, if permitted to paſs into a precedent, eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of arbitrary power, unknown but in the inquiſition, or the deſpotic courts of the Eaſt.

What adds farther to this alarming ſtretch of power is, that we are informed the Vice-Preſident of the Council has declared to one of the magiſtrates of the city, who called on him to inquire into the cauſe of our confinement, that we were to be ſent to Virginia unheard.

Scarcely could we believe ſuch a declaration could have been made by a perſon who fills the ſecond place in the government, till we were this day confirmed in the melancholy truth by three of the ſubſcribers, whom you abſolutely refuſed to hear in perſon or by counſel. We ſhould remind you of the complaints urged by numbers of yourſelves againſt the parliament of G. Britain, for condemning the town of Boſton unheard; and we call upon you to reconcile your preſent conduct with your then profeſſions, or your repeated declarations in favour of general liberty.

In the name therefore of the whole body of the freemen of Pennſylvania, whoſe liberties are radically ſtruck at in this arbitrary impriſonment of us, their unoffending fellow-citizens, we demand an audience, that ſo our innocence may appear, and perſecution give way to juſtice. But if, regardleſs of every ſacred obligation by which men are bound to each other in ſociety, and of that conſtitution by which you profeſs to govern, which you have ſo loudly magnified for the free ſpirit it breathes, you are ſtill determined to proceed, be the appeal to the Righteous Judge of all the earth for the integrity of our hearts, and the unparalleled tyranny of your meaſures."

The aforementioned perſons, on receiving a copy of an order for removing them to Stanton in Virginia, drew up the following proteſt, which has been printed at Philadelphia, viz.

"As we conſider this to be the higheſt act of tyranny that has been exerciſed in any age or country where the ſhadow of liberty was left, we have, in the following manner, entered our proteſt againſt their proceedings.

"*To the Preſident and Council of Pennſylvania,*

The remonſtrance and proteſt of the ſubſcribers,

Sheweth,

That your reſolve of this day was this afternoon delivered to us; which is the more unexpected, as laſt evening your Secretary informed us you had referred our buſineſs to Congreſs, to whom we were about further to apply.

In this reſolve, contrary to the inherent rights of mankind, you condemn us to baniſhment unheard. You determine matters concerning us, which we could have diſproved, had our right to a hearing been granted.

The charge againſt us, of "refuſing to promiſe to refrain from correſponding with the enemy," inſinuates that we have already held ſuch correſpondence; which we utterly and ſolemnly deny.

The teſts you propoſed we were by no law bound to ſubſcribe; and, notwithſtanding our refuſing them, we are ſtill juſtly and lawfully intitled to all the rights of citizenſhip, of which you are attempting to deprive us.

We have never been ſuffered to come before you to evince our innocence, and remove ſuſpicions which you have labour-

ed to inſtill into the minds of others, and at the ſame time knew to be groundleſs, although Congreſs recommended it to you to give us a hearing, and your Preſident this morning aſſured two of our friends we ſhould have it.

" In vindication of our characters, we who are of the people called Quakers, are free to declare, That although at the time many of our forefathers were convinced of the truth which we their deſcendents now profeſs, great fluctuations, and various changes and turnings, happened in government, and they were greatly vilified and perſecuted for a firm and ſteady adherence to their peaceable and inoffenſive principles; yet they were preſerved from any thing tending to promote inſurrections, conſpiracies, or the ſhedding of blood; and during the troubles, which, by permiſſion of Divine Providence, have latterly prevailed, we have ſteadily maintained our religious principles in theſe reſpects, and have not held any correſpondence with the contending parties, as is unjuſtly inſinuated, but are with held and reſtrained from being concerned in ſuch matters, by that divine principle of grace and truth which we profeſs to be our guide and rule thro' life. This is of more force and obligation than all the teſts and declarations deviſed by men."

" And we who are of the church of England, are free to declare to you and the world, That we never have, at any time during the preſent controverſy, either directly or indirectly, communicated any intelligence whatever to the commander of the Britiſh forces, or any other perſon concerned in public affairs; and with the ſame chearfulneſs we would have engaged not to hold any ſuch correſpondence in future, had not the requiſition been coupled with ignominious and illegal reſtrictions, ſubjecting us to become priſoners within the walls of our own dwellings, and to ſurrender ourſelves to the Preſident and Council on demand. This the clear conſciouſneſs of our own innocence abſolutely forbade us to accede to."

Upon the whole, your proceedings have been ſo arbitrary, that words are wanting to expreſs our ſenſe of them. We do therefore, as the laſt office we expect you will now ſuffer us to perform for the benefit of our country, in behalf of ourſelves, and thoſe freemen of Pennſylvania who ſtill have any regard to liberty, ſolemnly remonſtrate and proteſt againſt your whole conduct, in this unreaſonable exceſs of power exerciſed by you.

That the evil and deſtructive ſpirit of pride, ambition, and arbitrary power, with which you have been actuated, may ceaſe, and be no more; and that peace on earth, and good-will to men, may happily take place thereof in your and all mens minds, is the ſincere deſire of your oppreſſed and injured fellow-citizens,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Iſrael Pemberton.* | *James Pemberton.* |
| *John Hunt.* | *John Pemberton.* |
| *Thomas Wharton.* | *Phineas Bondon.* |
| *Edward Pennington.* | *Charles Jarves.* |
| *Thomas Coombe.* | *Thomas Affleck.* |
| *Henry Drinker.* | *William D. Smith.* |
| *Thomas Fiſher.* | *Thomas Pike.* |
| *Samuel Pleaſants.* | *William Smith, broker.* |
| *Samuel R. Fiſher.* | *Elijah Brown.* |
| *Owen Jones, jun.* | *Charles Eddy.* |
| *Thomas Gilpin.* | *Miers Fiſher.*" |

" *New York, Nov.* 8. By a letter from Philadelphia we are informed, that three battalions are raiſing; the firſt, named the *Pennſylvanian Loyaliſts*, commanded by his Excellency Sir William Howe, K. B. Of this corps, William Allen, jun. Eſq; is lieutenant-colonel. The next conſiſts of the natives of Ireland; and the third of firm and faithful Catholics." — This accounts for Gen. Howe's writing for additional cloathing. [605.]

We now go to the northward.

" State of Maſſachuſet's-bay. Council-chamber, Sept. 1. 1777. WHEREAS it is repreſented to this board, That ſome men who were draffted in conſequence of the reſolution of the general court of the 8th of Auguſt laſt, have not marched, although they have received orders; Therefore ordered, That the militia-officers in each town, where any perſon dwells that has been drafted, agreeable to the reſolves of the general court of the 8th of Auguſt laſt, he and they hereby are directed to apprehend all ſuch perſons in their reſpective towns, as have been drafted, ordered to march, and have neglected as aforeſaid, and forward them, under guard, to the regiment to which they belong, without delay, and take a receipt of the commanding officer of the regiment to which ſaid delinquents belong, and return the ſame, with the account of the expences, into the ſecretary's office. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec."

An officer writes from Quebec, of Sept. 8. that the ſavages who were with

Col.

Col. St Leger at his unſucceſsful attempt on Fort Stanwix, being diſappointed of the plunder they expected in the fort, began to plunder the camp. They commenced with the officers caſes of liquor, and every thing that came in their way; nor dared any officer to prevent them, they being more than double their number; and it was with the greateſt precaution they kept them from falling on the remainder of the troops and officers, and from putting them all to death. Their route was the ſame road as when they advanced. The ſavages finding their proviſions ſhort, took what they choſe from the camp, and then took to the woods. Col. St Leger and his men ſuffered very much by this, as they were four days without hardly any thing to eat or drink." [520.]

In the American papers we have letters that paſſed between the Generals Burgoyne and Gates, viz.

*Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates.*

" Head Quarters of the King's Army upon Hudſon's river, Aug. 30. 1777.

SIR,

Maj.-Gen. Reideſel has requeſted me to tranſmit the incloſed to Lt-Col. Baume, whom the fortune of war put into the hands of your troops at Bennington.

Having never failed in my attention towards priſoners, I cannot entertain a doubt of your taking this opportunity to ſhew me a return of civility; and that you will permit the baggage and ſervants of ſuch officers, your priſoners, as deſire it, to paſs to them unmoleſted.

It is with great concern I find myſelf obliged to add to this application, a complaint of the bad treatment the provincial ſoldiers in the King's ſervice received after the affair at Bennington. I have reports upon oath, that ſome of them were refuſed quarter after having aſked it. I am willing to believe this was againſt the order and inclination of your officers; but it is my part to require an explanation, and to warn you of the horrors of retaliation, if ſuch a practice is not in the ſtrongeſt terms diſcountenanced and reprehended.

Duty and principle, Sir, make me a public enemy to the Americans who have taken up arms; but I ſeek to be a generous one; nor have I the ſhadow of reſentment againſt any individual who does not induce it by acts derogatory to thoſe maxims upon which all men of honour think alike.

Perſuaded that a gentleman of the ſtation to which this letter is addreſſed, will not be compriſed in the exception I have made, I am, perſonally, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

J. BURGOYNE, Lt-Gen.

Major-General Gates."

*Gen. Gates to Gen. Burgoyne.*

" Head Quarters of the army of the United States, Sept. 2. 1777.

SIR,

Laſt night, I had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 30th ult. I am aſtoniſhed you ſhould mention inhumanity, or threaten retaliation. Nothing happened in the action at Bennington but what is common when works are carried by aſſault.

That the ſavages of America ſhould, in their warfare, mangle and ſcalp the unhappy priſoners who fall into their hands, is neither new nor extraordinary; but that the famous Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, in whom the fine gentleman is united with the ſoldier and the ſcholar, ſhould hire the ſavages of America to ſcalp Europeans, and the deſcendents of Europeans; nay more, that he ſhould pay a price for each ſcalp ſo barbarouſly taken, is more than will be believed in Europe, until authenticated facts ſhall, in every gazette, confirm the truth of the horrid tale.

Miſs M'Rea, a young lady, lovely to the ſight, of virtuous character, and amiable diſpoſition, engaged to an officer in your army, was, with other women and children, taken out of a houſe near Fort Edward, carried into the woods and there ſcalped and mangled in a most ſhocking manner. Two parents with their ſix children, were all treated with the ſame inhumanity, while quietly reſiding in their once happy and peaceful dwelling. The miſerable fate of Miſs M'Rea was particularly aggravated, by her being dreſſed to receive her promiſed huſband, but met her murderer employed by you. Upwards of one hundred men, women, and children, have periſhed by the hands of the ruffians, to whom it is aſſerted, you have paid the price of Blood.

Incloſed are letters from your wounded officers, priſoners in my hands; by them you will be informed of the generoſity of their conquerors.

Such money, cloathing, attendance and neceſſaries, which your Excellency

pleaſes to ſend to the priſoners, ſhall be faithfully delivered. The late Col. Baume's ſervant is at Bennington; would have come to your Excellency's camp; but when I offered him a flag, he was afraid to run the riſk of being ſcalped, and declined.

When I know what ſurgeon and attendants your Excellency is deſirous of ſending to Bennington, I ſhall diſpatch an officer to your lines, to conduct them to my camp. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

HORATIO GATES, Maj.-Gen.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

"PHILADELPHIA, *September* 27.

*(By order of Congreſs.)*

*Copy of a letter from General Burgoyne to Major-General Gates.*

SIR, Sept. 6. 1777.

I received your letter of the 2d inſtant; and, in conſequence of your compliance with my propoſal of ſending a ſurgeon to viſit the wounded officers in your hands, and ſome ſervants to carry money and neceſſaries to their maſters, and remain with them, I have now to deſire the favour of you, to diſpatch the officer you deſign, with a drum and a flag of truce, ſo that he may arrive at Still-water about noon, on the 9th; and he ſhall be met there by the perſons he is to conduct, accompanied alſo by a drum and a flag of truce. I truſt, Sir, that it is underſtood between us, that the ſurgeon ſhall have ſafe conduct to my outpoſts, when his viſit ſhall be made, and he ſhall requeſt it: and you may be aſſured, on my part, that your officer ſhall meet with ſecurity and civility.

I have heſitated, Sir, upon anſwering the other paragraphs of your letter. I diſdain to juſtify myſelf againſt the rhapſodies of fiction and calumny, which, from the firſt of this conteſt, it has been an unvaried American policy to propagate, but which no longer impoſe upon the world. I am induced to deviate from this general rule, in the preſent inſtance, leſt my ſilence ſhould be conſtrued an acknowledgement of the truth of your allegations, and a pretence be thence taken for exerciſing future barbarities by the American troops.

By this motive, and upon this only, I condeſcend to inform you, that I would not be conſcious of the acts you preſume to impute to me, for the whole continent of America, though the wealth of worlds were in its bowels, and a paradiſe upon its ſurface.

It has happened, that all my tranſactions with the Indian nations, laſt year and this, have been clearly heard, diſtinctly underſtood, accurately minuted, by very numerous, and, in many parts, very unprejudiced perſons. So immediately oppoſite to truth is your aſſertion, that I have a price for ſcalps, that one of the firſt regulations eſtabliſhed by me at the great council in May, and repeated and enforced, and invariably adhered to ſince, was, that the Indians ſhould receive compenſation for priſoners, becauſe it would prevent cruelty; and that not only ſuch compenſation ſhould be withheld, but a ſtrict account demanded for ſcalps. Theſe pledges of conqueſt, for ſuch you well know they will ever eſteem them, were ſolemnly and peremptorily prohibited to be taken from the wounded, and even the dying; and the perſons of aged men, women, children, and priſoners, were pronounced ſacred, even in aſſaults.

In regard to Miſs M'Rae, her fall wanted not the tragic diſplay you have laboured to give it, to make it as ſincerely abhorred and lamented by me, as it can be by the tendereſt of her friends. The fact was no premeditated barbarity. On the contrary, two chiefs, who had brought her off for the purpoſe of ſecurity, not of violence to her perſon, diſputed which ſhould be her guard; and in a fit of ſavage paſſion in one, from whoſe hands ſhe was ſnatched, the unhappy woman became the victim. Upon the firſt intelligence of this event, I obliged the Indians to deliver the murderer into my hands: and though, to have puniſhed him by our laws, or principles of juſtice, would have been perhaps unprecedented, he certainly ſhould have ſuffered an ignominious death, had I not been convinced, from my circumſtances and obſervation, beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that a pardon under the terms which I preſented, and they accepted, would be more efficacious than an execution, to prevent ſimilar miſchiefs.

The above inſtance excepted, your intelligence, reſpecting the cruelties of the Indians, is falſe.

You ſeem to threaten me with European publications; which affect me as little as any other threats you could make; but in regard to American publi-

cations, whether your charge againſt me, which I acquit you of believing, was penned from a gazette, or for a gazette, I deſire and demand of you, as a man of honour, that ſhould it appear in print at all, this anſwer may follow it. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

J. BURGOYNE.

Major-General Gates."

*Extract of a letter from Maj.-Gen. Gates to the Preſident of the Congreſs.*

"SIR,

Incloſed I have the honour to ſend you Lt Gen. Burgoyne's anſwer to the letter I tranſmitted to Congreſs by the laſt expreſs. All the reply I thought neceſſary to make to ſo extravagant a performance, is alſo in the packet. Having prepared every thing in concert with Gen. Lincoln, for the march of the army, I left Van Schaak's iſland on Monday, and arrived here yeſterday forenoon. The enemy gave no manner of interruption."

"*Head Quarters of the Army of the United States, Sept.* 8. 1777.

SIR,

Your Excellency may be ſatisfied that I will ſend an officer to Still-water at the time you mention, to receive the ſurgeon, ſervants, and ſuch comforts as your Excellency ſhall think proper to ſend to the priſoners in my hands. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

HORATIO GATES, M. G.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne."

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec."

*Gen. Gates to Gen. Burgoyne.*

"SIR, Saratoga, Oct. 11. 1777.

I had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter by Lady Acland. The reſpect due to her Ladyſhip's rank, the tenderneſs due to her perſon and ſex, were ſufficient recommendations to entitle her to my protection, conſidering my preceding conduct with reſpect to thoſe of your army whom the fortune of war had placed in my hands. I am ſurpriſed your Excellency ſhould think that I could conſider the greateſt attention to Lady Acland in the light of an obligation.

The cruelties which mark the retreat of your army, in burning the gentlemens and farmers houſes as they paſſed along, is almoſt among civilized nations without a precedent. They ſhould not endeavour to ruin thoſe they could not conquer. This conduct betrays more of the vindictive malice of a monk, than the generoſity of a ſoldier. Your friend Sir Francis Clark, by the information of Dr Potts, the director-general of my hoſpital, languiſhes under a very dangerous wound. Every ſort of tenderneſs and attention is paid to him, as well as to all the wounded who have fallen into my hands, and the hoſpital which you was neceſſitated to leave to my mercy.

At the ſolicitations of Major Williams, I am prevailed on to offer him and Major Meibom in exchange for Col. Ethan Allen. Your Excellency's objections to my laſt propoſals for the exchange of Col. Ethan Allen, I muſt conſider as trifling, as I cannot but ſuppoſe, that the Generals of the royal armies act in equal concert with thoſe of the Generals of the armies of the United States.

The bearer delivers a number of letters from the officers of your army, taken priſoners in the action of the 7th inſt.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

HORATIO GATES, Maj.-Gen.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

"*London, Dec.* 20. It is ſingular, (ſays a correſpondent), that ſome of thoſe gentlemen in General Burgoyne's army who were the moſt violent againſt the Americans, have received the moſt extraordinary marks of their kindneſs and humanity, particularly Sir Francis Clarke. He has left a legacy to the ſervant-maid of Gen. Gates, who attended him in his illneſs ariſing from his wound, for her conſtant attention and tenderneſs to his unhappy ſituation. The ſame moſt kind regard was ſhewn to Maj. Acland, which he and his lady both mention in the higheſt terms."

The Independent Chronicle of Oct. 2. printed at Boſton, contains the following articles.

"PORTSMOUTH, *Sept.* 27. 1777.

*To the Hon. Committee of Safety of this State at Exeter.*

SIR, Charleſtown, Sept. 23.

YOU will ſee by the incloſed what we are doing here. Gen. Lincoln is gone to join Gen. Gates, and left us to act in this quarter with 1500 men; therefore requeſt that all the militia, above Charleſtown and eaſtward, may march to our aſſiſtance, with horſes bringing flour and beef to ſerve themſelves one month; by which time I hope the whole of Gen. Burgoyne's army will be in our hands. I think now every man of ſpirit will turn

out.

out. Paſturing is good and plenty this way. I am your very humble ſervant,

JACOB BAYLEY, B. D. G.

I ſend about 100 priſoners to you to diſpoſe of as you think will be moſt ſafe. Some proviſions muſt be ſent to-morrow, to meet the priſoners, as far as one day's travel from hence, as we have none to ſpare: the number to ſupply will be about 150 men. No time may be loſt in ſending along the militia. Gen. Arnold has fought the right wing of Gen. Burgoyne's, won three field-pieces, the field, and 250 priſoners. Great loſs on both ſides. B. BAYLEY."

*Particulars of the movements of Gen. Lincoln, from Sept. 13th to the 21ſt.*

13th, marched in three diviſions from Pawlet, commanded by Col$^{s}$ Brown, Johnſton, and Woodbury; Col. Brown to the South Bay, to relieve our priſoners at the north of Lake George; Col. Johnſton at the ſame time to divert the enemy at Independence; Col. Woodbury at Skeneſborough, to cover Col. Brown's retreat, &c. On Wedneſday morning the 17th, at day-break, Col. Brown began the attack, ſet at liberty 100 of our men, who were priſoners; took priſoners 293 of the enemy, amongſt which were two captains, and ſeven lieutenants, and two other officers; took Mount Defiance, Mount Hope, the French lines, and the Block-houſe, the Landing, 200 batteaux, one armed ſloop, and ſeveral gun-boats. On Sunday took about 100 priſoners; the priſoners are marched for Connecticut, except 100; took a vaſt quantity of plunder. His water-craft are with a party ſet out for the ſouth end of Lake George, where are all their boats, baggage, and artillery. I have not the leaſt doubt but they will ſucceed. The diviſion conſiſts of 500 men each; Col. Brown is reinforced now to 700; we mean to keep poſſeſſion of the ground at Ticonderoga. The field is now opened wide; the time is now come that we may entirely cut off Gen. Burgoyne's whole army, if we exert ourſelves; our numbers are not ſufficient to keep what we have, and can get. I think it the duty of every man to turn out, with his horſe and one month's proviſion; which will undoubtedly accompliſh our deſign. I muſt call on all friends to America to turn out, and come to our aſſiſtance at Ticonderoga.

JACOB BAYLEY, B. D. G.

P. S. Gen. Lincoln is gone to join Gen. Gates."

*Copy of a letter from Col. Brown to the Hon$^{ble}$ Maj.-Gen. Gates, dated North End of Lake George Landing, Thurſday, Sept. 18. 1777.*

SIR,

WITH great fatigue, after marching all laſt night, I arrived at this place at break of day, and after the beſt diſpoſition of the men I could make, immediately began the attack, and in a few minutes carried the place. I then, without loſs of time, detached a conſiderable part of my men to the mill, where a great number of the enemy were poſted, who alſo were made priſoners; a ſmall number of whom having taken poſſeſſion of a Block-houſe in that vicinity, were, with more difficulty, brought to ſubmiſſion; but at the ſight of the cannon they ſurrendered.

During theſe ſeaſons of ſucceſſes, Mount Defiance alſo fell into our hands. I have taken poſſeſſion of the old French lines at Ticonderoga. I have ſent in a flag, demanding a ſurrender of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt peremptory terms. Have had as yet no information of the event of Col. Johnſton's attack on the Mount. My loſs of men in the ſeveral actions are not more than three or four killed, and five wounded. The enemy's loſs is leſs. I find myſelf in poſſeſſion of 293 priſoners, viz. two captains, nine ſubalterns, two commiſſaries, non-commiſſioned officers and privates 143 Britiſh, and 119 Canadians, 18 artificers, and retook more than 100 of our men; total 293, excluſive of the priſoners retaken. The water-craft I have taken are 150 batteaux above the Falls; in Lake Champlain, 50 above the Falls, including ſeveral large gun-boats, and an armed ſloop; arms equal to the number of priſoners, ſome ammunition, and many other things which I cannot as yet aſcertain. I muſt not forget to mention a few cannon, which may be of ſo great ſervice to us."

"Dear General, New Windſor, Oct. 11.

IN conſequence of a ſevere doſe of tartar emetic which I ordered to be given the ſpy, I have in my poſſeſſion a ſmall ſilver bullet, from which I have taken a letter from Clinton to Burgoyne, of which the incloſed is an exact copy.

With eſteem I am, &c.

GEO. CLINTON.

To General Putnam."

Copy ſent with the foregoing, viz.

" Fort Montgomery, Oct. 8. 1777.

Nous voici,—and nothing now between us but Gates. I ſincerely hope this little ſucceſs of ours may facilitate your operations. In anſwer to your letter of the 28th of September, by C. C. I ſhall only ſay, I cannot preſume to order, or even adviſe, for reaſons obvious. I heartily wiſh you ſucceſs. Faithfully your's, H. CLINTON.

To General Burgoyne."

" *Albany, Oct.* 14. I have this moment received advice from camp, that a party of our men have taken fifty batteaux of the enemy, loaded with proviſions, ſtores, and medicines."

" *Saratoga, Oct.* 13. Yeſterday Gen. Fellows, being on the other ſide of the river, took a number of boats from the enemy, loaded with proviſions, conſiſting of near 1000 barrels of pork and beef, together with three hogſheads of beaver-hats, &c. &c."

" *Boſton, Oct.* 18. Monday morning at three o'clock, an expreſs arrived at Gen. Heath's, with the following letter, viz.

" *Camp, three miles above Still-water, Oct.* 19. 1777.

This will acknowledge the receipt of your's of the 29th ult. and will inform you, that on Tueſday laſt the enemy advanced from their right with a deſign to take poſt on our left. Our ſcouts were drove in.—They continued advancing.

Three regiments were ordered out; who met them a mile from our lines; a ſmall eminence being between them, each puſhed hard for it;—our troops gained it. The attack began at four o'clock, p. m. continued till dark without any intermiſſion, during which we drove them two miles, and at laſt entered their works ſword-in-hand. In the action, and in their works, were taken two braſs 12 pounders and ſix 6 pounders, three ammunition waggons, about 300 tents, a great quantity of baggage, with upwards of 30 horſes, waggons, &c. &c.

It now became very dark, could not purſue them any farther, nor was it ſafe or practicable, the woods being very thick.

We halted half a mile in the rear of them, there remained the whole night with our arms in our hands, not a man ſlept.

About four in the morning they began to move; we puſhed on till they were drove into their ſtrong works on the River road.—Skirmiſhing parties were ſent out the whole day; ſome priſoners taken, ſome killed and wounded on our ſide.

Among the wounded is the good Maj.-Gen. Lincoln, ſhot through the leg. Wiſh he may ſave it, but it is much doubted.—The brave Gen. Arnold was wounded in the action the day before.

As we have not been able to get in returns, cannot give you a particular account of our loſs; however, it is very inconſiderable;—I believe I may venture to ſay not more than 30 killed, nor more than 100 wounded.

The enemy's loſs on Tueſday muſt be great. Gen. Fraſer wounded (ſince dead). Taken 3 field-officers, 6 captains, 10 ſubalterns, 1 quartermaſter-general, 190 privates. Taken in the hoſpital on Wedneſday about 300 ſick and wounded, with ſome medicines, 200 barrels of flour, with many other articles. Beſides theſe, upwards of 100 now lie dead on the ground, which we have not been able to bury.

Much honour is due to our officers and men, who fought like heroes.

The enemy began their retreat at about eleven o'clock at night, breaking up all the bridges, and otherwiſe ſpoiling the roads in their rear.

Thurſday morning 300 men, ſerved with three days proviſion, began their march to hang on their left flank, (the river being on their right), and two brigades on the River road in their rear; but could not proceed, as it ſet in full of rain, and ſo continues. Shall puſh on immediately on its clearing up, when I hope to give you a further account of them. Till then, I am your Honour's moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN GLOVER, Brig.-Gen.

Oct. 10. nine o'clock. Three thouſand have already marched on their left flank; and our whole body is paraded, and will march immediately. J. G.

P. S. 10th, a. m. This morning ſymptoms much in favour of Gen. Lincoln; I am in hopes he will ſave his leg."

LONDON GAZETTE, *Dec.* 16. 1777.

" *Whitehall, Dec.* 15. This afternoon Capt. Craig, of the 47th regiment, arrived from Quebec with the following duplicate of a letter from Lt.-Gen. Burgoyne, to Lord George Germaine; the original

original of which has not yet been received.

"My Lord, *Albany, Oct.* 20. 1777.

No poſſibility of communication with your Lordſhip having exiſted ſince the beginning of September, at which time my laſt diſpatches [518.] were ſent away, I have to report to your Lordſhip the proceedings of the army under my command from that period.—A ſeries of hard toil, inceſſant effort, ſtubborn action, till diſabled in the collateral branches of the army by the total defection of the Indians, the deſertion or the timidity of the Canadians and Provincials, ſome individuals excepted; diſappointed in the laſt hope of any timely co-operation from other armies; the regular troops reduced by loſſes from the beſt parts, to 3500 fighting men, not 2000 of which were Britiſh; only three days proviſions, upon ſhort allowance, in ſtore; inveſted by an army of 16,000 men, and no apparent means of retreat remaining; I called into council all the generals, field-officers, and captains commanding corps, and by their unanimous concurrence and advice, I was induced to open a treaty with Maj.-Gen. Gates.

Your Lordſhip will ſee by the papers tranſmitted herewith the diſagreeable proſpect which attended the firſt overtures; and when the terms concluded are compared, I truſt that the ſpirit of the councils I have mentioned, which, under ſuch circumſtances, dictated inſtead of ſubmitting, will not be refuſed a ſhare of credit.

Before I enter upon the detail of theſe events, I think it a duty of juſtice, my Lord, to take upon myſelf the meaſure of having paſſed the Hudſon's river, in order to force a paſſage to Albany. I did not think myſelf authoriſed to call any men into council, when the peremptory tenor of my orders, and the ſeaſon of the year, admitted no alternative.

Proviſions for about thirty days having been brought forward, the other neceſſary ſtores prepared, and the bridge of boats completed, the army paſſed the Hudſon's river on the 13th and 14th of September, and encamped on the heights and in the plain of Saratoga, the enemy being then in the neighbourhood of Stillwater.

15th. The whole army made a movement forward, and encamped in a good poſition in a place called Dovogot.

16th. It being found that there were ſeveral bridges to repair, that work was begun under cover of ſtrong detachments, and the ſame opportunity was taken to reconnoitre the country.

17th. The army renewed their march, repaired other bridges, and encamped upon advantageous ground, about four miles from the enemy.

18th. The enemy appeared in conſiderable force to obſtruct the further repair of bridges, and with a view, as it was conceived, to draw on an action where artillery could not be employed. A ſmall loſs was ſuſtained in ſkirmiſhing, but the work of the bridges was effected.

19th. The paſſages of a great ravin, and other roads towards the enemy, having been reconnoitred, the army advanced in the following order.

Brig.-Gen. Fraſer's corps, ſuſtained by Lt-Col. Breyman's corps, made a circuit in order to paſs the ravin commodiouſly, without quitting the heights, and afterwards to cover the march of the line to the right: theſe corps moved in three columns, and had the Indians, Canadians, and Provincials, upon their fronts and flanks. The Britiſh line, led by me in perſon, paſſed the ravin in a direct line ſouth, and formed in order of battle as faſt as they gained the ſummit; where they waited, to give time to Fraſer's corps to make the circuit, and to enable the left wing and artillery, which, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Phillips and Maj.-Gen. Reideſel, kept the great road and meadows near the river, in two columns, and had bridges to repair, to be equally ready to proceed. The 47th regiment guarded the batteaux.

The ſignal-guns, which had been previouſly ſettled to give notice of all the columns being ready to advance, having been fired between one and two o'clock, the march continued. The ſcouts and flankers of the column of the Britiſh line were ſoon fired upon from ſmall parties, but with no effect. After about an hour's march, the piquets, which made the advanced guard of that column, were attacked in force, and obliged to give ground; but they ſoon rallied, and were ſuſtained.

On the firſt opening of the wood, I formed the troops. A few cannon-ſhot diſlodged the enemy at a houſe from whence the piquets had been attacked; and Brig.-Gen. Fraſer's corps had arrived with ſuch preciſion in point of time, as to be found on a very advantageous height on the right of the Britiſh.

In

In the mean time the enemy, not acquainted with the combination of the march, had moved in great force out of their intrenchments, with a view of turning the line upon the right; and being checked by the position of Brig.-Gen. Fraſer, countermarched, in order to direct their great effort to the left of the Britiſh.

From the nature of the country, movements of this nature, however near, may be effected without a poſſibility of their being diſcovered.

About three o'clock the action began by a very vigorous attack on the Britiſh line, and continued with great obſtinacy till after ſun-ſet. The enemy being continually ſupplied with freſh troops, the ſtreſs lay upon the 20th, 21ſt, and 62d regiments, moſt parts of which were engaged near four hours without intermiſſion. The 9th had been ordered early in the day to form in reſerve. The grenadiers and 24th regiment were ſome part of the time brought into action, as were part of the light infantry; and all theſe corps charged with their uſual ſpirit.

The riflemen, and other parts of Breymen's corps, were alſo of ſervice; but it was not thought adviſeable to evacuate the height where Brig.-Gen. Fraſer was poſted, otherwiſe than partially and occaſionally.

Maj.-Gen. Phillips, upon firſt hearing the firing, found his way through a difficult part of the wood to the ſcene of action, and brought up with him Maj. Williams and four pieces of artillery; and from that moment I ſtood indebted to that gallant and judicious ſecond for inceſſant and moſt material ſervices; particularly for reſtoring the action in a point which was critically preſſed by a great ſuperiority of fire, and to which he led up the 20th regiment at the utmoſt perſonal hazard.

Maj.-Gen. Reideſel exerted himſelf to bring up a part of the left wing, and arrived in time to charge the enemy with regularity and bravery.

Juſt as the light cloſed, the enemy gave ground on all ſides, and left us completely maſters of the field of battle, with the loſs of about 500 men on their ſide, and, as ſuppoſed, thrice that number wounded.

The darkneſs preventing a purſuit, the priſoners were few. [520.]

The behaviour of the officers and men in general was exemplary. Brig.-Gen. Fraſer took his poſition in the beginning of the day with great judgement, and ſuſtained the action with conſtant preſence of mind and vigour. Brig.-Gen. Hamilton was the whole time engaged, and acquitted himſelf with great honour, activity, and good conduct. The artillery in general was diſtinguiſhed, and the brigade under Capt. Jones, who was killed in the action, was conſpicuouſly ſo.

The army lay upon their arms the night of the 19th, and the next day took a poſition nearly within cannon-ſhot of the enemy, fortifying their right, and extending their left ſo as to cover the meadows through which the great river runs, and where the batteaux and hoſpitals were placed. The 47th regiment, and the regiment of Heſſe-Hanau, with a corps of provincials, encamped in the meadows as a further ſecurity.

It was ſoon found that no fruits, honour excepted, were attained by the preceding victory; the enemy working with redoubled ardor to ſtrengthen their left, their right was unattackable already.

On our ſide it became expedient to erect ſtrong redoubts for the protection of the magazines and hoſpital, not only againſt a ſudden attack, but alſo for their ſecurity in caſe of a march to turn the enemy's flank.

21ſt. A meſſenger arrived from Sir Harry Clinton, with a letter in cyphers, informing me of his intention to attack Fort Montgomery in about ten days from the date of his letter, which was the 10th of September. This was the only meſſenger of many that I apprehend were diſpatched by Sir William Howe and him, that had reached my camp ſince the beginning of Auguſt. He was ſent back the ſame night to inform Sir Harry of my ſituation, and of the neceſſity of a diverſion to oblige Gen. Gates to detach from his army; and my intention to wait favourable events in that poſition, if poſſible, to the 12th of October.

In the courſe of the two following days two officers in diſguiſe, and other confidential perſons, were diſpatched by different routes with verbal meſſages to the ſame effect; and I continued fortifying my camp, and watching the enemy, whoſe numbers increaſed every day.

3d October. I thought it adviſable to diminiſh the ſoldiers ration, in order to lengthen out the proviſions; to which meaſure the army ſubmitted with the utmoſt

moſt chearfulneſs. The difficulties of a retreat to Canada were clearly foreſeen; as was the dilemma, ſhould the retreat be effected, of leaving at liberty ſuch an army as Gen. Gates's to act againſt Sir William Howe.

This conſideration operated forcibly to determine me to abide events as long as poſſible, and I reaſoned thus: The expedition I commanded was evidently meant at firſt to be *hazarded*; circumſtances might require it ſhould be *devoted*; a critical junction of Mr Gates's force with Mr Waſhington might poſſibly decide the fate of the war; the failure of my junction with Sir Harry Clinton, or the loſs of my retreat to Canada, could only be a partial misfortune.

7th. In this ſituation things continued till the 7th; when no intelligence having been received of the expected cooperation, and four or five days for our limited ſtay in the camp only remained, it was judged adviſable to make a movement to the enemy's left, not only to diſcover whether there were any poſſible means of forcing a paſſage ſhould it be neceſſary to advance, or of diſlodging him for the convenience of retreat, but alſo to cover a forage of the army, which was in the greateſt diſtreſs on account of the ſcarcity.

A detachment of 1500 regular troops, with two twelve-pounders, two howitzers, and ſix ſix-pounders, were ordered to move; and was commanded by myſelf, having with me Maj.-Gen. Phillips, Maj.-Gen. Reideſel, and Brig.-Gen. Fraſer. The guard of the camp upon the heights was left to Brigs-Gen. Hamilton and Speicht; the redoubts and the plain to Brig.-Gen. Goll; and as the force of the enemy immediately in their front conſiſted of more than double their numbers, it was not poſſible to augment the corps that marched beyond the numbers above ſtated.

I formed the troops within three quarters of a mile of the enemy's left; and Capt Fraſer's Rangers, with Indians and Provincials, had orders to go by ſecret paths in the woods to gain the enemy's rear, and by ſhewing themſelves there to keep them in check.

The further operations intended were prevented by a very ſudden and rapid attack of the enemy on our left, where the Britiſh grenadiers were poſted to ſupport the left wing of the line. Maj. Ackland at the head of them ſuſtained the attack with great reſolution; but the enemy's great numbers enabling them in a few minutes to extend the attack along the front of the Germans, which were immediately on the right of the grenadiers, no part of that body could be removed to make a ſecond line to the flank where the ſtreſs of the fire lay. The right was at that time unengaged; but it was ſoon obſerved, that the enemy were marching a large corps round their flank to endeavour cutting off their retreat. The light infantry and part of the 24th regiment, which were at that poſt, were therefore ordered to form a ſecond line, and to ſecure the return of the troops into camp.

While this movement was proceeding, the enemy puſhed a freſh and ſtrong reinforcement to renew the action upon the left; which, overpowered by ſo great a ſuperiority, gave way, and the light infantry and 24th regiment were obliged to make a quick movement to ſave that point from being entirely carried; in doing which Brig.-Gen. Fraſer was mortally wounded.

The danger to which the lines were expoſed becoming at this moment of the moſt ſerious nature, orders were given to Maj.-Gens Phillips and Reideſel to cover the retreat, while ſuch troops as were moſt ready for the purpoſe returned for the defence of them. The troops retreated hard preſſed, but in good order. They were obliged to leave ſix pieces of cannon, all the horſes having been killed; and moſt of the artillery-men, who had behaved as uſual with the utmoſt bravery, under the command of Maj. Williams, being either killed or wounded.

The troops had ſcarcely entered the camp when it was ſtormed with great fury, the enemy ruſhing to the lines under a ſevere fire of grape-ſhot and ſmall arms. The poſt of the light infantry under Lord Balcarras, aſſiſted by ſome of the line, who threw themſelves by order into thoſe entrenchments, was defended with great ſpirit; and the enemy, led on by Gen. Arnold, was finally repulſed, and the General wounded: but unhappily the entrenchments of the German reſerve, commanded by Lt-Col. Brijmen, who was killed, were carried; and although ordered to be recovered, they never were ſo; and the enemy by that misfortune gained an opening on our right and rear. The night put an end to the action.

Under

Under the difadvantages thus apparent in our fituation, the army was ordered to quit the preſent poſition during the night, and take poſt upon the height above the hoſpital; thus, by an entire change of front, to reduce the enemy to form a new diſpoſition. This movement was effected with great order and without loſs, though all the artillery and camp were removed at the ſame time. The army continued offering battle to the enemy in their new poſition the whole day of the 8th.

8th. Intelligence was now received, that the enemy were marching to turn the right; and no means could prevent this meaſure but retiring towards Saratoga. The army began to move at nine o'clock at night; Maj.-Gen. Reideſel commanding the van-guard, and Maj.-Gen. Phillips the rear.

This retreat, though within muſket-ſhot of the enemy, and incumbered with all the baggage of the army, was made without loſs: but a very heavy rain, and the difficulties of guarding the batteaux, which contained all the proviſions, occaſioned delays which prevented the army reaching Saratoga till the night of the 9th; and the artillery could not paſs the fords of the Fiſhkill till the morning of the 10th.

At our arrival near Saratoga, a corps of the enemy, of between 5 and 600, were diſcovered throwing up intrenchments on the heights; but retired over a ford of the Hudſon's river at our approach, and joined a body poſted to oppoſe our paſſage there.

It was judged proper to ſend a detachment of artificers, under a ſtrong eſcort, to repair the bridges, and open a road to Fort Edward. The 47th regiment, Capt. Fraſer's markſmen, and Mackay's provincials, were ordered for that ſervice: but the enemy appearing on the heights of the Fiſhkill in great force, and making a diſpoſition to paſs, and give us battle, the 47th regiment and Fraſer's markſmen were recalled. The provincials left to cover the workmen at the firſt bridge, run away upon a very ſlight attack of a ſmall party of the enemy, and left the artificers to eſcape as they could, without a poſſibility of their performing any work.

During theſe different movements, the batteaux with proviſions were frequently fired upon from the oppoſite ſide of the river: ſome of them were loſt; and ſeveral men were killed and wounded in thoſe which remained.

11th. Attacks upon the batteaux were continued; ſeveral were taken and retaken; but their ſituation being much nearer to the main force of the enemy than to ours, it was found impoſſible to ſecure the proviſions any otherwiſe than by landing them, and carrying them upon the hill. This was effected under fire, and with great difficulty.

The poſſible means of further retreat were now conſidered in councils of war compoſed of the general officers, minutes of which will be tranſmitted to your Lordſhip.

The only one that ſeemed at all practicable was by a night-march to gain Fort Edward, with the troops carrying their proviſions upon their backs; the impoſſibility of repairing bridges, putting a conveyance of artillery and carriages out of the queſtion; and it was propoſed to force the ford at Fort Edward, or the ford above it.

Before this attempt could be made, ſcouts returned with intelligence that the enemy were intrenched oppoſite thoſe fords, and poſſeſſed a camp in force on the high ground between Fort Edward and Fort George, with cannon; they had alſo parties down the whole ſhore to watch our motions: and poſt ſo near to us upon our own ſide of the water as muſt prevent the army moving a ſingle mile undiſcovered.

The bulk of the enemy's army was hourly joined by new corps of militia and volunteers, and their numbers together amounted to 16,000 men.

Their poſition, which extended three parts in four of a circle round us, was, from the nature of the ground, inattackable in all parts.

In this ſituation the army took the beſt poſition poſſible, and fortified; waiting till the 13th at night in the anxious hope of ſuccours from our friends, or the next deſirable expectation, an attack from our enemy.

During this time the men lay continually upon their arms, and were cannonaded in every part; even rifle-ſhot and grape-ſhot came into all parts of the line, tho' without any conſiderable effect.

At this period an exact account of the proviſions was taken, and the circumſtances ſtated in the opening of this letter became complete.

The council of war was extended to

all the field-officers and captains commanding corps of the army; and the convention inclosed herewith enſued; a tranſaction which I am ſure was unavoidable, and which I truſt in that ſituation will be eſteemed honourable.

After the execution of the treaty, Gen. Gates drew together the force that had ſurrounded my poſition; and I had the conſolation to have as many witneſſes as I have men under my command, of its amounting to the numbers mentioned above.

During the events ſtated above, an attempt was made againſt Ticonderoga by an army aſſembled under Maj.-Gen. Lincoln, who found means to march with a conſiderable corps from Hubberton undiſcovered, while another column of his force paſſed the mountains between Skeneſborough and Lake George; and on the morning of the 18th of September, a ſudden and general attack was made upon the carrying-place at Lake George, Sugar-hill, Ticonderoga, and Mount Independence. The ſea-officer commanding the armed ſloop ſtationed to defend the carrying-place, as alſo ſome of the officers commanding at the ports at the Sugar-hill and at the portage, were ſurpriſed, and a conſiderable part of four companies of the 53d regiment were made priſoners; a block-houſe commanded by Lieut. Lord of the 53d regiment was the only poſt on that ſide that had time to make uſe of their arms, and they made a brave defence, till cannon taken from the ſurpriſed veſſel was brought againſt them. [520.]

After ſtating and lamenting ſo fatal a want of vigilance, I have to inform your Lordſhip of the ſatisfactory events which followed.

The enemy, having twice ſummoned Brig.-Gen. Powell, and received ſuch anſwers as became a gallant officer intruſted with ſo important a poſt, and having tried during the courſe of four days ſeveral attacks, and being repulſed in all, retreated without having done any conſiderable damage.

Brig.-Gen. Powell, from whoſe report to me I extract this relation, gives great commendations to the regiment of Prince Frederick and the other troops ſtationed at Mount Independence. The Brigadier alſo mentions with great applauſe the behaviour of Capt. Taylor of the 21ſt regiment, who was accidentally there on his road to the army from the hoſpital, and Lieut. Beecroft of the 24th regiment, who, with the artificers in arms, defended an important battery.

On the 24th of September, the enemy, enabled by the capture of the gun boats and batteaux which they had made after the ſurpriſe of the ſloop to embark upon Lake George, attacked Diamond iſland in two diviſions.

Capt. Aubrey and two companies of the 47th regiment had been poſted at that iſland from the time the army paſſed the Hudſon's river, as a better ſituation for the ſecurity of the ſtores at the ſouth end of Lake George, than Fort George, which is on the continent, and not tenible againſt artillery and numbers. The enemy were repulſed by Capt. Aubrey with great loſs, and purſued by the gun-boats under his command to the eaſt ſhore, where two of their principal veſſels were retaken, together with all the cannon: they had juſt time to ſet fire to the other batteaux, and retreated over the mountains.

I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip for further particulars to my aid-de-camp Lord Peterſham; and I humbly take occaſion to recommend to his Majeſty's notice that nobleman, as one endued with qualities to do important ſervices to his country in every ſtation to which his birth may lead. In this late campaign, in particular, his behaviour has been ſuch as to intitle him to the fulleſt applauſe; and I am confident his merit will be thought a ſufficient ground for preferment, tho' deprived of the eclat and ſort of claim which generally attends the delivery of fortunate diſpatches.

I have only to add, my Lord, a general report of the killed and wounded. I do not give it as correct; the hurry of the time, and the ſeparation of the corps, having rendered it impoſſible to make it ſo. The Britiſh officers have bled profuſely, and moſt honourably: all who have fallen were valuable; but the extenſive merits which marked the public and private character of Brig.-Gen. Fraſer will long remain upon the memory of this army, and make his loſs a ſubject of particular regret. Thoſe who remain unwounded have been equally forward; and the general officers, from the mode of fighting, have been more expoſed than in other ſervices. Among the reſt I have had my eſcapes. It depends upon the ſentence his Majeſty ſhall paſs upon my conduct, upon the judgment of my pro-

feſſion, and of the impartial and reſpectable parts of my country, whether I am to eſteem them bleſſings or misfortunes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. The above is an exact duplicate of the diſpatch ſent by Lord Peterſham. Capt. Craig of the 47th regiment, who has the charge of it, is an officer of great merit; and is particularly worthy of notice for having ſerved with unabated zeal and activity through this laborious campaign, notwithſtanding a wound through his arm, which he received at Hubberton.

[*The Papers referred to by Gen. Burgoyne.*]

N° I.

*Oct.* 13. 1777.

Lt-Gen. Burgoyne is deſirous of ſending a field-officer, with a meſſage to Maj.-Gen. Gates, upon a matter of high moment to both armies. He requeſts to be informed at what hour Gen. Gates will receive him to-morrow morning.

*Major-General Gates.*

ANSWER.

Maj.-Gen. Gates will receive a field-officer from Lt-Gen. Burgoyne at the advanced poſt of the army of the United States, at ten o'clock to morrow morning, from whence he will be conducted to head quarters.

Camp at Saratoga, 9 o'clock,
p. m. Oct. 13. 1777.

*Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.*

N° II.

*Maj. Kingſton delivered the following meſſage to Maj.-Gen. Gates, Oct.* 14. 1777.

AFTER having fought you twice, Lt-Gen. Burgoyne has waited ſome days, in his preſent poſition, determined to try a third conflict againſt any force you could bring to attack him.

He is appriſed of the ſuperiority of your numbers, and the diſpoſition of your troops to impede his ſupplies, and render his retreat a ſcene of carnage on both ſides. In this ſituation he is impelled by humanity, and thinks himſelf juſtified by eſtabliſhed principles and precedents of ſtate, and of war, to ſpare the lives of brave men upon honourable terms. Should Maj.-Gen. Gates be inclined to treat upon that idea, Gen. Burgoyne would propoſe a ceſſation of arms during the time neceſſary to communicate the preliminary terms by which in any extremity, he, and his army, mean to abide.

N° III.

*Maj.-Gen. Gates's propoſals; together with Lt-Gen. Burgoyne's anſwers.*

I. Gen. Burgoyne's army being exceedingly reduced, by repeated defeats, by deſertion, ſickneſs, &c. their proviſions exhauſted, their military horſes, tents, and baggage, taken or deſtroyed, their retreat cut off, and their camp inveſted, they can only be allowed to ſurrender priſoners of war.

*Anſwer.* Lt-Gen. Burgoyne's army, however reduced, will never admit that their retreat is cut off, while they have arms in their hands.

II. The officers and ſoldiers may keep the baggage belonging to them. The Generals of the United States never permit individuals to be pillaged.

III. The troops under his Excellency Gen. Burgoyne will be conducted by the moſt convenient route to New England, marching by eaſy marches, and ſufficiently provided for by the way.

*Anſwer.* This article is anſwered by Gen. Burgoyne's firſt propoſal, which is here annexed.

IV. The officers will be admitted on parole; may wear their ſide-arms, and will be treated with the liberality cuſtomary in Europe, ſo long as they, by proper behaviour, continue to deſerve it: but thoſe who are apprehended having broke their parole, as ſome Britiſh officers have done, muſt expect to be cloſe confined.

*Anſwer.* There being no officer in this army under, or capable of being under, the deſcription of breaking parole, this article needs no anſwer.

V. All public ſtores, artillery, arms, ammunition, carriages, horſes, &c. &c. muſt be delivered to commiſſaries appointed to receive them.

*Anſwer.* All public ſtores may be delivered, arms excepted.

VI. Theſe terms being agreed to and ſigned, the troops under his Excellency Gen. Burgoyne's command may be drawn up in their incampments, where they will be ordered to ground their arms, and may thereupon be marched to the river-ſide, to be paſſed over in their way towards Bennington.

*Anſwer.* This article inadmiſſible in any extremity. Sooner than this army will conſent to ground their arms in their incampment,

incampment, they will rush on the enemy determined to take no quarter.

VII. A cessation of arms to continue till sunset, to receive Gen. Burgoyne's answer.

HORATIO GATES.

*Camp at Saratoga, Oct.* 14. 1777.

N° IV.

Maj. Kingston met the adjutant-general of Maj.-Gen. Gates's army, Oct. 14. at sunset, and delivered the following message.

If Gen. Gates does not mean to recede from the 6th article, the treaty ends at once.

The army will to a man proceed to any act of desperation, rather than submit to that article.

The cessation of arms ends this evening.

N° V.

*Lt-Gen. Burgoyne's proposals; together with Maj.-Gen. Gates's answers.*

The annexed answers being given to Maj.-Gen. Gates's proposals, it remains for Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, and the army under his command, to state the following preliminary articles on their part.

I. The troops to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments, which will be left as hereafter may be regulated.

I. The troops to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments, to the verge of the river where the old fort stood, where their arms and artillery must be left.

II. A free passage to be granted to this army to G. Britain, upon condition of not serving again in North America during the present contest; and a proper port to be assigned for the entry of transports to receive the troops whenever Gen. Howe shall so order.

II. Agreed to for the port of Boston.

III. Should any cartel take place by which this army or any part of it may be exchanged, the foregoing article to be void as far as such exchange shall be made.

III. Agreed.

IV. All officers to retain their carriages, hat-horses, and other cattle; and no baggage to be molested or searched, the Lieutenant-General giving his honour, that there are no public stores secreted therein. Maj.-Gen. Gates will of course take the necessary measures for the security of this article.

IV. Agreed.

V. Upon the march the officers are not to be separated from their men; and in quarters the officers shall be lodged according to rank; and are not to be hindered from assembling their men for roll-calling, and other necessary purposes of regularity.

V. Agreed to, as far as circumstances will admit.

VI. There are various corps in this army, composed of sailors, bateau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army; and it is expected that those persons of whatever country shall be included in the fullest sense and utmost extent of the above articles; and comprehended in every respect as British subjects.

VI. Agreed to in the fullest extent.

VII. All Canadians, and persons belonging to the establishment in Canada, to be permitted to return there.

VII. Agreed.

VIII. Passports to be immediately granted for three officers not exceeding the rank of captain, who shall be appointed by Gen. Burgoyne, to carry dispatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great Britain by the way of New York; and the public faith to be engaged, that these dispatches are not to be opened.

VIII. Agreed.

IX. The foregoing articles are to be considered only as preliminaries for framing a treaty, in the course of which others may arise to be considered by both parties; for which purpose it is proposed that two officers of each army shall meet, and report their deliberations to their respective Generals.

IX. This capitulation to be finished by two o'clock this day, and the troops march from their encampment at five, and be in readiness to move towards Boston to-morrow morning.

X. Lt-Gen. Burgoyne will send his deputy adjutant-general to receive Maj.-Gen. Gates's answer to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

X. Complied with.

HORATIO GATES.

*Saratoga, Oct.* 15. 1777.

N° VI.

The eight first preliminary articles of Lt-Gen. Burgoyne's proposals, and the

2d, 3d, and 4th of thoſe of Maj.-Gen. Gates of yeſterday, being agreed to, the foundation of the propoſed treaty is out of diſpute: but the ſeveral ſubordinate articles and regulations neceſſarily ſpringing from theſe preliminaries, and requiring explanation and preciſion between the parties before a definitive treaty can be ſafely executed, a longer time than that mentioned by Gen. Gates in his anſwer to the 9th article becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary. Lt-Gen. Burgoyne is willing to appoint two officers immediately to meet two others from Maj.-Gen. Gates, to propound, diſcuſs, and ſettle, thoſe ſubordinate articles, in order that the treaty in due form may be executed as ſoon as poſſible.

JOHN BURGOYNE.

*Camp at Saratoga, Oct.* 15. 1777.

Maj. Kingſton has authority to ſettle the place for a meeting of the officers propoſed.

Settled by Maj. Kingſton on the ground where Mr Schuyler's houſe ſtood.

N° VII.

In the courſe of the night Lt-Gen. Burgoyne has received intelligence, that a conſiderable force had been detached from the army under the command of Maj.-Gen. Gates during the courſe of the negotiations of the treaty depending between them; Lt-Gen. Burgoyne conceives this, if true, to be not only a violation of the ceſſation of arms, but ſubverſive of the principles on which the treaty originated, viz. a great ſuperiority of numbers in Gen. Gates's army; Lt-Gen. Burgoyne therefore requires, that two officers on his part be permitted to ſee that the ſtrength of the forces now oppoſed to him is ſuch as will convince him that no ſuch detachments have been made; and that the ſame principle of ſuperiority on which the treaty firſt began, ſtill exiſts.

16*th October.*

N° VIII.

*Articles of convention between Lt-Gen. Burgoyne and Maj.-Gen. Gates.*

I. THE troops under Lt-Gen. Burgoyne to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments, to the verge of the river, where the old fort ſtood; where the arms and artillery are to be left. The arms to be piled by word of command from their own officers.

II. A free paſſage to be granted to the army under Lt-Gen. Burgoyne to G. Britain, on condition of not ſerving again in North America during the preſent conteſt; and the port of Boſton is aſſigned for the entry of tranſports to receive the troops whenever Gen. Howe ſhall ſo order.

III. Should any cartel take place, by which the army under Gen. Burgoyne, or any part of it, may be exchanged, the foregoing article to be void, as far as ſuch exchange ſhall be made.

IV. The army under Lt-Gen. Burgoyne to march to Maſſachuſet's-bay, by the eaſieſt, moſt expeditious, and convenient route; and to be quartered in, near, or as convenient as poſſible, to Boſton, that the march of the troops may not be delayed when tranſports arrive to receive them.

V. The troops to be ſupplied on their march, and during their being in quarters, with proviſions, by Maj.-Gen. Gates's orders, at the ſame rate of rations as the troops of his own army; and, if poſſible, the officers horſes and cattle are to be ſupplied with forage at the uſual rates.

VI. All officers to retain their carriages, bat-horſes, and other cattle; and no baggage to be moleſted or ſearched, Lt-Gen. Burgoyne giving his honour, that there are no public ſtores ſecreted therein. Maj.-Gen. Gates will of courſe take the neceſſary meaſures for the due performance of this article. Should any carriages be wanted during the march, for the tranſportation of officers baggage, they are, if poſſible, to be ſupplied by the country at the uſual rates.

VII. Upon the march, and during the time the army ſhall remain in quarters in the Maſſachuſet's-bay, the officers are not, as far as circumſtances will admit, to be ſeparated from their men. The officers are to be quartered according to their rank; and are not to be hindered from aſſembling their men for roll-callings, and other neceſſary purpoſes of regularity.

VIII. All corps whatever of Gen. Burgoyne's army, whether compoſed of ſailors, batteau men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army, of whatever country, ſhall be included in the fulleſt ſenſe and utmoſt extent of the above articles, and comprehended in every reſpect as Britiſh ſubjects.

IX. All Canadians and perſons belong-

ing

ing to the Canadian eſtabliſhment, conſiſting of ſailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army, who come under no particular deſcription, are to be permitted to return there: they are to be conducted immediately, by the ſhorteſt route, to the firſt Britiſh poſt on Lake George, are to be ſupplied with proviſions in the ſame manner as the other troops, and are to be bound by the ſame condition of not ſerving during the preſent conteſt in North America.

X. Paſſports to be immediately granted for three officers, not exceeding the rank of captains, who ſhall be appointed by Lt-Gen. Burgoyne to carry diſpatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great Britain by the way of New York; and Maj.-Gen. Gates engages the public faith that theſe diſpatches ſhall not be opened. Theſe officers are to ſet out immediately after receiving their diſpatches, and are to travel the ſhorteſt route, and in the moſt expeditious manner.

XI. During the ſtay of the troops in the Maſſachuſet's-bay, the officers are to be admitted on parole, and are to be permitted to wear their ſide-arms.

XII. Should the army under Lt-Gen. Burgoyne find it neceſſary to ſend for their cloathing and other baggage from Canada, they are to be permitted to do it in the moſt . . . . . manner, and the neceſſary paſſports granted for that purpoſe.

XIII. Theſe articles are to be mutually ſigned and exchanged to-morrow morning at nine o'clock; and the troops under Lt-Gen. Burgoyne are to march out of their intrenchments at three o'clock in the afternoon.

*Camp at Saratoga, Oct.* 16. 1777.

HORATIO GATES, Major-General.

To prevent any doubts that might ariſe from Lt-Gen. Burgoyne's name not being mentioned in the above treaty, Maj.-Gen. Gates hereby declares, that he is underſtood to be comprehended in it as fully as if his name had been ſpecifically mentioned.

HORATIO GATES.

N° IX.

*Minutes of a Council of War, held on the Heights of Saratoga, Oct.* 12. 1777.

PRESENT

Lt-Gen Burgoyne, Maj-Gen. Phillips, Maj. Gen. Reideſel, Brig.-Gen. Hamilton,

The Lieutenant-General ſtates to the Council the preſent ſituation of affairs.

The enemy, in force, according to the beſt intelligence he can obtain, to the amount of upwards of 14,000 men, and a conſiderable quantity of artillery, are on this ſide the Fiſh-kill, and threaten an attack. On the other ſide the Hudſon's river, between this army and Fort Edward, is another army of the enemy, the numbers unknown; but one corps, which there has been an opportunity of obſerving, is reported to be about 1500 men. They have likewiſe cannon on the other ſide the Hudſon's river, and they have a bridge below Saratoga church, by which the two armies can communicate.

The batteaux of the army have been deſtroyed, and no means appear of making a bridge over the Hudſon's river, were it even practicable from the poſition of the enemy.

The only means of retreat, therefore, are, by the ford at Fort Edward, or taking the mountains in order to paſs the river higher up by rafts, or by another ford which is *reported* to be practicable with difficulty, or by keeping the mountains, to paſs the head of Hudſon's river, and continue to the weſtward of Lake George all the way to Ticonderoga: it is true this laſt paſſage was never made but by Indians, or very ſmall bodies of men.

In order to paſs cannon or any wheel-carriages from hence to Fort Edward, ſome bridges muſt be repaired under fire of the enemy from the oppoſite ſide of the river; and the principal bridge will be a work of fourteen or fifteen hours; there is no good poſition for the army to take to ſuſtain that work; and if there were, the time ſtated as neceſſary would give the enemy on the other ſide the Hudſon's river an opportunity to take poſt on the ſtrong ground above Fort Edward; or to diſpute the ford, while Gen. Gates's army followed in the rear.

The intelligence from the lower part of Hudſon's river is founded upon the concurrent reports of priſoners and deſerters, who ſay, it was the news in the enemy's camp, that Fort Montgomery was taken; and one man, a friend to government, who arrived yeſterday, and mentions ſome particulars of the manner in which it was taken.

The proviſions of the army may hold out to the 20th; there is neither rum nor ſpruce beer.

Having

Having committed this ſtate of facts to the conſideration of the Council, the General requeſts their ſentiments on the following propoſitions:

1ſt. To wait in the preſent poſition an attack from the enemy, or the chance of favourable events.

2d. To attack the enemy.

3d. To retreat, repairing the bridges as the army moves, for the artillery, in order to force the paſſage of the ford.

4th. To retreat by night, leaving the artillery and the baggage; and ſhould it be found impracticable to force the paſſage with muſketry, to attempt the upper ford, or the paſſage round Lake George.

5th. In caſe the enemy, by extending to their left, leave their rear open, to march rapidly for Albany.

Upon the firſt propoſition reſolved, That the ſituation would grow worſe by delay; that the proviſion now in ſtore not more than ſufficient for the retreat ſhould impediments intervene, or a circuit of country become neceſſary; and as the enemy did not attack when the ground was unfortified, it is not probable they will do it now, as they have a better game to play.

The ſecond unadviſable and deſperate, there being no poſſibility of reconnoitring the enemy's poſition, and his great ſuperiority of numbers known.

The third impracticable.

The fifth thought worthy of conſideration by the Lieutenant-General, Maj.-Gen. Phillips, and Brig.-Gen. Hamilton; but the poſition of the enemy yet gives no open for it.

Reſolved, That the fourth propoſition is the only reſource; and that, to effect it, the utmoſt ſecrecy and ſilence is to be obſerved; and the troops are to be put in motion from the right in the ſtill part of the night, without any change in the diſpoſition.

N. B. It depended upon the delivery of ſix days proviſion in due time, and upon the return of ſcouts, who had been ſent forward, to examine by what route the army could probably move the firſt *four* miles undiſcovered, whether the plan ſhould take place on that day, or on the morrow.

The ſcouts on their return reported, that the enemy's poſition on our right was ſuch, and they had ſo many ſmall parties out, that it would be impoſſible to move without our march being immediately diſcovered.

*Minutes and Proceedings of a Council of War, conſiſting of all the General Officers, and Field-Officers, and Captains commanding Corps, on the Heights of Saratoga, Oct. 13. 1777.*

The Lieutenant-General having explained the ſituation of affairs as in the preceding Council, with the additional inteliigence, that the enemy was intrenched at the fords of Fort Edward, and likewiſe occupied the ſtrong poſition on the Pine plains between Fort George and Fort Edward, expreſſed his readineſs to undertake at their head any enterpriſe of difficulty or hazard that ſhould appear to them within the compaſs of their ſtrength and ſpirit. He added, that he had reaſon to believe, a capitulation had been in the contemplation of ſome, perhaps of all, who knew the real ſituation of things; that upon a circumſtance of ſuch conſequence to national and perſonal honour, he thought it a duty to his country, and to himſelf, to extend his council beyond the uſual limits; that the aſſembly preſent might juſtly be eſteemed a full repreſentation of the army; and that he ſhould think himſelf unjuſtifiable in taking any ſtep in ſo ſerious a matter without ſuch a concurrence of ſentiments as ſhould make a treaty the act of the army as well as that of the General.

The firſt queſtion therefore he deſired them to decide was,

Whether an army of 3500 fighting men, and well provided with artillery, were juſtifiable, upon the principles of national dignity and military honour, in capitulating in any poſſible ſituation?

Reſolved, nem. con. in the affirmative.

Queſtion 2. Is the preſent ſituation of that nature?

Reſolved, nem. con. That the preſent ſituation juſtifies a capitulation upon honourable terms.

The Lieutenant-General then drew up the meſſage, marked N° 2. in the papers relative to the negotiation, and laid it before the Council. It was unanimouſly approved, and upon that foundation the treaty opened.

*Oct.* 14. Maj. Kingſton having delivered the meſſage marked N° 2. returned with the propoſals marked N° 3. and the Council of War being aſſembled again, the Lieutenant-General laid them before it; when it was reſolved unanimouſly to reject the 6th article, and not to admit of it in any extremity whatever.

The

The Lieutenant-General then laid before the Council the answers to Maj.-Gen. Gates's propofals, as marked in the fame paper, together with his own preliminary propofals marked N° 4.; which were unanimouſly approved of.

*Oct.* 15. The Council being aſſembled again, Maj.-Gen. Gates's anſwers to Lt-Gen. Burgoyne's propofals were laid before them; whereupon it was reſolved, That they were ſatisfactory, and a ſufficient ground for proceeding to a definitive treaty.

*Report of the killed, wounded, and priſoners, of the Britiſh troops, (till exact returns can be collected), under the command of Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, to Oct.* 12. 1777.

1 brigadier general, 1 major, 2 captains, 15 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 12 ſerjeants, 5 drummers, 313 rank and file, killed.

2 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 17 captains, 18 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 38 ſerjeants, 4 drummers, 715 rank and file, wounded.

2 majors, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 1 ſurgeon, 4 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 43 rank and file, priſoners.

*Names of the ſtaff-officers killed, wounded, and priſoners.*

Brig.-Gen. Fraſer, Sir James Clarke, aide-de-camp to Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, killed. [650.]

Capt. Green of the 31ſt regiment, aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Phillips, Capt. Blomfield, of the Royal Artillery, major of brigade to Maj.-Gen. Phillips, wounded.

Capt. Money of the 9th regiment, deputy quartermaſter-general, priſoner.

*Names of officers killed, wounded, and miſſing.*

Maj. Grant of the 24th regiment, killed.

Capt' Wight of the 53d, Jones, Royal Artillery, killed.

Lieut' Weſtrop and Wright, 9th regiment, Lucas, Cooke, Obins, 20th ditto, Currie, Mackenzie, Robertſon, Turnbull, 21ſt ditto, Douglas, 29th ditto, Reynal, Harvey, Stuart, 62d ditto, Haggart, of the marines, Ceyland, Sec. Lieut. R. Artillery, killed.

Enſ' Taylor, Phillips, Young, 62d ditto, killed.

Adjutant Fitzgerald, 62d ditto, killed.

Lt Col' Lynd of 20th regiment, Anſtruther, 62d ditto, wounded in two different actions.

Maj' Forbes, 9th ditto, Acland, 20th ditto, Agnew, 24th ditto, Earl of Balcarras, 53d ditto, Hamage, 62d ditto, wounded in two different actions.

Capt' Montgomery, Swetenham, Stapylton, (ſince dead of his wounds) 9th ditto, Wemyſs, Dowling, Stanley, Farquire, 20th ditto, Strangways, 24th ditto, Ramſey, 21ſt ditto, Blake, 24th ditto, Harris, Roſs, 34th ditto, Craig, 47th ditto, Shrimpton, Bunbury, 62d ditto, wounded.

Lieut' Batterſby, light infantry, 29th ditto, Fitherton, grenadiers 21ſt ditto, Richardſon, grenadiers 34th ditto, (wounded in two different actions), Rowe, Stavely, Murray, Prince, 9th ditto, Dowling, 29th, doing duty with the 20th ditto, Doyle, 24th ditto, Rutherford, 21ſt ditto, Williams, Steel, 29th ditto, Richardſon, 34th ditto, Haughton, Cullan, 53d ditto, Jones, 60th ditto, Smith, Howarth, R. Artillery, wounded.

Enſ' Connel, 20th ditto, Blake, Hervey, 62d ditto, Baron de Salons 9th ditto, wounded.

Adjutant Fielding, 9th ditto, wounded.

Maj' Acland, commanding the grenadiers, Williams, R Artillery, priſoners.

Capt' Montgomery, Money, 9th ditto, priſoners.

Lieut' Johnſton, York, 29th ditto, Howarth, R. Artillery, priſoners.

Enſ' D'Antioch, Naylor, 62d ditto, priſoners.

Surgeon Shelly, 9th ditto, priſoner.

J. BURGOYNE, Lieutenant-General.

N B. From the 12th, the loſs by killed, priſoners, and deſertion, was very conſiderable."

[*Here the Gazette ends.*]

Gen. Gates ſent a letter to the Preſident of the Council of State of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, dated, Albany, Oct. 19. viz.

"SIR, I have the pleaſure to ſend your Honourable Council the incloſed copy of a convention, by which Lt-Gen. Burgoyne ſurrendered himſelf and his whole army on the 17th inſtant into my hands. They are now upon their march towards Boſton. Gen. Glover and Gen. Whipple, with a proper guard of militia, eſcort them, and are to provide all ſuch neceſſary articles as may be wanted upon the march. I am ſo extremely buſy in puſhing the army forward to ſtop the cruel career of Gen. Vaughan up Hudſon's river, that I have only time to acquaint you, that my friend Gen. Lincoln's leg is in a fair way of doing well, and to aſſure you with what reſpect I am, your much obliged and moſt obedient humble ſervant, HORATIO GATES.

[*Here the convention is inſerted; and the letter concludes thus.*]

In conſequence of the foregoing convention, at Saratoga, the 17th Oct. 1777 the following numbers laid down their

arms,

arms, and ſurrendered to Gen. Gates, viz. Britiſh troops, 2442; Brunſwick and other German troops, 2198; Canadians, volunteers, &c. 1100; ſtaff 12: total 5752.—Sick and wounded left in the Britiſh camp when Gen. Burgoyne began his retreat, 528.—Beſides the above, there were killed, wounded, taken, and deſerted, of Britiſh, German, and Canadian troops, under Gen. Burgoyne, between the 6th July, and 16th October, 2933; in all 9223.

*Account of braſs ordnance, &c. delivered up to Gen. Gates on the 17th of October.*

Two 24 pounders, four 12 ditto, eighteen 6 ditto, four 3 ditto; royal howitzers five, five and a half inch; braſs mortars, two, eight inch; in all 35, all of braſs; beſides thoſe taken at Bennington.

Stands of arms complete, 7000, beſides the military cheſt, large quantities of ordnance-ſtore, cloathing for 7000 provincials, tents, &c. &c."

Immediately after the ſigning the convention, Gen. Gates ſent a polite meſſage to Gen. Burgoyne, requeſting he would order a number of Britiſh ſurgeons to give their aſſiſtance to the wounded provincials, who, in the military hoſpital at Saratoga, amounted, on the 20th of October, to 764 men, excluſive of great numbers of ſick and wounded which were in the principal hoſpital at Albany.

A letter from Mr Wilſon, ſurgeon, in Gen. Burgoyne's army, dated, Saratoga, Oct. 15. ſays, "I expect to remain with the hoſpital, and the wounded in the engagement with Gen. Gates, which are almoſt beyond all number. I dare to ſay we have near 600, and I think the provincials muſt have more; though I hear they have very few ſurgeons, and thoſe they have, but little acquainted with their profeſſion. I believe there hardly ever was known ſuch carnage as in the attack which the provincials made on our lines: upwards of 500 of them were left dead in the field, and I believe we loſt half that number. Your old friend Capt. Blomfield, of the artillery, who acted as major of brigade, died bravely fighting for his country. I ſuppoſe, from our leaving Quebec to this time, we have loſt an hundred officers. If our wounded live to return to England, Chelſea hoſpital will indeed be an invalid-hoſpital, for there never were ſuch ſhocking ſpectacles ſeen as ſome of them repreſent."

Capt. Foy, aid-de-camp to Gen. Burgoyne, who came in a ſhip expreſs from Quebec, landed at Lyme, Dec. 14. He ſays, Gen. Burgoyne is well. All the officers that came with him ſpeak in the higheſt terms of Gen. Burgoyne: All that man could do he executed; and the provincials behaved remarkably well to them after their ſurrender; that they had no money in the military cheſt, nor any cloaths or horſes; and think it an uncommon inſtance, that, ſurrounded by 16,000 men, he could ever make ſuch favourable terms for himſelf and army.

"*London, Dec.* 19. All the private letters from Gen. Burgoyne's army, ſpeak in the higheſt terms of the generoſity and humanity of the Americans; particularly Gen. Burgoyne's own letter to the Earl of Derby, which was on Tueſday ſhewn by his Lordſhip to ſeveral gentlemen, wherein the General particularly mentions one circumſtance, that exceeds all that he had ever ſeen or read of.—This was, when the Britiſh ſoldiers had marched out of their camp, according to the articles of capitulation, to a fixed place, where they were to pile their arms, not one of the American troops were to be ſeen. Gen. Gates had ordered his whole army out of ſight, that not one of them ſhould be ſpectators of the ſhame of the Britiſh troops, nor offer the ſmalleſt inſult to the vanquiſhed."

"*London, Dec.* 25. The gentlemen lately arrived from America, are laviſh in their praiſes of Mr Gates's extreme humanity and politeneſs. When the capitulations were executed on each ſide, he received the Britiſh General and officers, in his camp, and entertained them with a degree of hoſpitality which will be for ever remembered to his honour; and took ſuch care to relieve the wants, and alleviate the pains, of the diſtreſſed and wounded ſoldiers, as will always be a theme for humanity."

Another account ſays, "The table was only two planks laid acroſs two empty beer-barrels; there were only four plates for the whole company; there was no cloth; and the dinner conſiſted of a ham, a goole, ſome beef, and ſome boiled mutton. The liquor was New-England rum, mixed with rum, without ſugar. There were only two glaſſes for the two Generals; the reſt of the company (of the number of thirty) drank out of ſmall baſons. Immediately after dinner,

Map of the Seat of War
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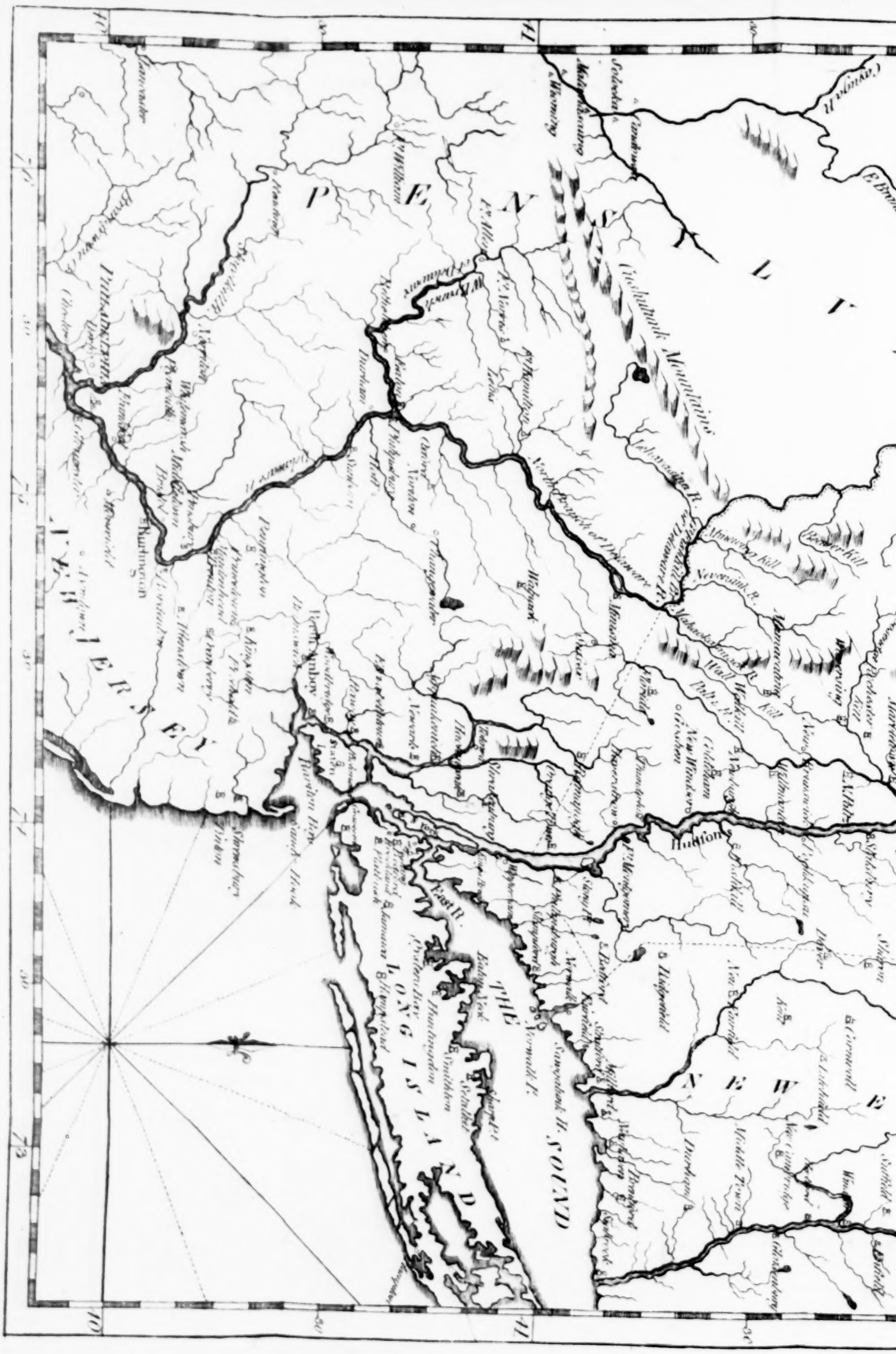
Princeton
Trenton
Bordentown
Burlington
Mount Holly
Haddonfield
Woodbury
Salem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Overlook Mountain
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Neversink R.
Delaware R.
Lackawaxen R.
Susquehanna R.
Chenango R.
Tioga R.
Genesee R.
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Chautauque Lake
Lake Erie
Niagara R.
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Herkimer
Montgomery
Otsego
Delaware
Chenango
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Tioga
Tompkins
Cortland
Schuyler
Chemung
Steuben
Ontario
Yates
Seneca

# Map of HUDSON'S RIVER with the Adjacent Country

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Ticonderoga

Albany

Hudson River

Connecticut River

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repreſent."

dinner, Gen. Gates filled a bumper, and, in a moſt polite and liberal manner, drank *his Britannic Majeſty's health*. Gen. Burgoyne would not be outdone in politeneſs: he filled a bumper, and drank *General Waſhington's health*. Maj.-Gen. Phillips was next to give a toaſt; and apprehending that they might by degrees deviate into diſagreeable *political* ſentiments, he bluntly gave a certain toaſt which is often drank in this country even before his Majeſty's health, and which is ſure to meet with the hearty approbation and concurrence of *every good man*. — By this means he got out of the *political* line, and the day concluded with the utmoſt harmony."

Gen. Gates is a native of Derbyſhire. He was one of the aid-de-camps to Gen. Monckton during the operations in America laſt war; and, on the concluſion of the peace, married, and ſettled in the province of New York.

Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, who is arrived at London from Gen. Burgoyne's army, ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the humanity of the inhabitants thro' whoſe country the King's troops paſſed on their way to Boſton: for, inſtead of offering them the leaſt inſult, as was expected, they treated them with the utmoſt tenderneſs, ſupplying them chearfully with all kinds of proviſions, and rendering them every other accommodation that lay in their power.

The caſe of Gen. Burgoyne is not ſingular. Whole armies have often been obliged to lay down their arms. 12,000 Swedes ſubmitted to the Ruſſians at Pultowa, in the war between Charles XII. and Peter the Great. During the laſt war in Germany, the Saxon camp at Pirna was obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war to the Pruſſians [xviii. 643.]; and in ſome campaigns after, a Pruſſian army of near 20,000 men, under General Finck, were obliged to ſurrender to the Auſtrians at Maxen [xxi 588. xxii. 67.]. Yet the officers who commanded were all acknowledged to have done their duty.

The following account of the late tranſactions in America, was publiſhed by Dr Franklin at Paris.

*Extract of a letter from the War-office of the State of Maſſachuſet's-bay to the American Deputies in France.*

"Gentlemen, Boſton, Oct. 25. 1777. You will doubtleſs be ſurpriſed to find a veſſel in ballaſt addreſſed to you from this board, until we inform you, ſhe is taken up by government, to go expreſs upon the moſt important occaſion that this country ever experienced. — But before we enter upon a detail of this happy event, it will not, we preſume, be unacceptable to give you a general view of our public affairs, ſince the fortunate action of Trenton and Princeton in the Jerſeys. [76, 8. 142.]

At the cloſe of laſt campaign, Gen. Howe ſeeing his cantonments broke up, found it neceſſary to collect his army at and about Brunſwick, on the river Raritan, where being intrenched, and covered on all ſides, he was for a time inacceſſible to Gen. Waſhington; who contented himſelf, whilſt his army was recruiting, to beat back Gen. Howe's foragers, and haraſs his out-poſts. It is the prevalent opinion here, that the Britiſh General originally deſigned to penetrate to Philadelphia through the Jerſeys, and actually made an effort; but whether he knew it to be impracticable from the beginning, or found it ſo upon trial, we cannot determine; the fact is, that he retreated to Staten iſland [408, 73.]. About Midſummer, he embarked his troops, ſtores, &c. from thence, and, after a tedious paſſage, arrived in Cheſapeak Bay, where he landed at the head of the river Elk [595.], and marching through a dreary country, thinly inhabited, came to the river Brandywine, about thirty miles from Philadelphia. Although Gen. Howe made uſe of every poſſible ſtratagem to miſlead Gen. Waſhington, he nevertheleſs traverſed his deſigns, and, with a penetration peculiar to himſelf, predicted, that the banks of the Delaware would be the ſcene of future conteſt. In that vicinity Gen. Waſhington met, and fought the enemy. But though neither courage was wanting in our troops, nor conduct in our officers, a certain readineſs in charging, and quickneſs in forming, (which nothing but real action can give any troops), were wanting, and we loſt the ground, though it was dearly bought with Britiſh blood. By the fareſt computation, the enemy had 2000 killed and wounded, whilſt ours, by the moſt exact returns, do not exceed half that number [597, 9. 603.]. However, matters were now brought to this criſis, that Gen. Howe ſhould have the open country, and Gen. Waſhington the city, or the reverſe; Gen. Waſhington chuſe the country, and

the command of a fort on the Delaware, where the paſs is ſo well defended by chevaux-de-frize, that the Roebuck, a Britiſh forty-gun ſhip, is already ſunk, and two others have been repulſed, which have hitherto prevented any veſſels from getting up to the city. [605.]

The ſecond important action was at or near Germantown, about ſeven miles from Philadelphia, where the enemy were attacked, broken, and repulſed; their train of artillery was actually in our poſſeſſion, and the wreath of victory juſt ready to crown the American hero, when an unfortunate circumſtance ſnatched it from his brow. A diviſion of the army, who acted as a corps de reſerve, was ordered to advance nearer to their victorious brethren, who (owing to a thick fog, the ſmoke of the artillery, and from ſome fields of ſtubble fired by Gen. Howe's orders to cover the retreat) was miſtaken for the enemy, which put our troops into diſorder, and occaſioned a retreat upon our ſide; upon which the enemy rallied, ſoon recovered their artillery, and retook their own lines. Some general and field officers were killed and wounded on both ſides. We loſt in the action, which continued upwards of two hours, including killed, wounded, and miſſing, officers and privates, only 700 men [602, 4, 5.]. With reſpect to the enemy, it is the opinion of the moſt judicious, that two more ſuch actions (though on our ſide unſucceſsful) would ruin Gen. Howe's projects; what with killed, wounded, ſickneſs, and deſertion, an army which has no recruits flowing to it, exhauſts beyond computation.

Some advantages indeed the enemy derive from their fleet; and Gen^l Vaughan and Lyon [640.] have lately gone up Hudſon's river with about 4000 men, and attacked Fort Montgomery, which was garriſoned with about 500 men: before we could make it, they took it, but not without the expence of much blood; it commanded a ſtrong paſs in that river, and having fallen into their hands, we were obliged to burn the hulls of two continental frigates. It is alſo ſaid, they have proceeded farther up, and have ſtolen ſome cattle, and deſtroyed ſeveral houſes. However, Gen. Putnam, with an equal number, is in their rear, and Gen. Gates having diſincumbered himſelf of his priſoners, and detached 4000 men to repoſſeſs Ticonderoga, is advanced to Albany, and we hope will not long ſuffer them to remain unpuniſhed. Gen. Parſons, in the mean time, has orders, if poſſible, to inveſt New-York; and 8000 men under Gen. Spencer are at their rendezvous upon an expedition againſt Newport and Rhode iſland.

Permit us now to point your attention to the North, where a blaze of glory reflects new luſtre upon the American arms. ——An army which Britain was a conſiderable time of collecting, aſſiſted by her allies, marched, well appointed, from Canada, early this ſpring, and, before we ſuſpected that the enemy were ſo numerous in that part of America, inveſted our fortreſs of Ticonderoga, the grand avenue to the New-England ſtates. Time, and a ſtrict ſcrutiny, [517.] will diſcover upon what grounds (but true it is) this important fortreſs, garriſoned by near 5000 troops, well armed and appointed, under the command of Gen. St Clair, was ſcarcely attacked before it was evacuated, and to our aſtoniſhment, in an inſtant, was our country laid open to the triumphant entry of Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, and his cruel abettors, whilſt our brave ſoldiers retreated before them, with ſullen reſentment, alternately againſt their own, and the enemy's general. But the militia, compoſed of the main body of the people, were by no means diſmayed; and finding all the bleſſings of life at hazard, ruſhed to the field with ardour and emulation.

Congreſs immediately ſuperſeded St Clair, and appointed Gen. Gates to conduct a band of hardy warriors, who only wanted good officers to lead them to victory. He rallied our broken army; and ſuch was the deſerved confidence in this great man, that when he gave the word to ſtand, each animated band, both of army and militia, were immoveable. Burgoyne, in the mean time, in all the wantonneſs of victory, ſuffered, if not encouraged, his ſavages, and Canadians, to murder the diſtreſſed inhabitants, and advanced into the country, as he too vainly thought, in the character of a conqueror.

The firſt preſage of his fate was a ſevere check at Fort Schuyler (formerly Stanwix), an important poſt upon the Mohawk river; where a Colonel St Leger, with a motley mixture of Britons, Waldeckers, and ſavages, was ſallied upon and diſperſed by a brave little garriſon commanded by Col. Gonſevalt [520.] Had Gen. Burgoyne been wiſe, he would

hav

have taken this as a hint, that he was on dangerous ground. Soon after this event, a detachment of 2500 were ſent to take poſt at Bennington, with orders, in a truly laughable ſtyle, "as opportunity offered to penetrate the country." [591.] Thoſe well armed and diſciplined troops, halted ſeveral miles ſhort of their deſtination, and intrenched; and by a party of militia, under the command of the brave Gen. Stacks, aſſiſted by 300 continental troops, of Col. Warner's battalion, were twice attacked, their lines carried by aſſault, and one half of them were killed and made priſoners. This was followed by an action more important at Bemus's Heights, about forty miles from Albany, and where night only prevented the Americans from another victory. The laſt effort of this baffled army was an attack upon the left and centre of Gen. Gates's army under the command of Gen[s] Lincoln and Arnold: An action, which, though marked with the unfortunate wounds of theſe brave Generals, terminated to the honour of American arms. Gen. Fraſer fell, with a great number of Britons; and the flower of the Britiſh army retired in diſorder, and with great loſs: they were purſued into their lines; their hoſpital, conſiſting of 300 ſick and wounded, fell into our hands, and the baggage of a German battalion. During theſe tranſactions, our light troops hung continually upon the flanks and rear of the enemy; intercepted their convoys, deſtroyed their magazines, daily beating in their guards, and making priſoners. They, haraſſed and exhauſted by inceſſant duty, ſword, famine, or captivity, became the wretched alternative of this vaunting invader of America; and he who, a few weeks before, in a pompous manifeſto [369.], proſcribed the beſt blood of the country as traitorous, was now at their mercy; his threats, that, by the bleſſing of God, he would extend the influence of his arms far and near, denouncing fire and ſword againſt a much injured people, recoiled upon his own head; and of 10,000 men, who came out of Canada with him, full 4000 were killed, taken, and deſerted, before the capitulation, and by which he obliged the remainder to deliver their arms, *as he did his own ſword*, into the hands of his conqueror. For the articles of capitulation, and many important particulars, we refer you to the papers incloſed. We have the faireſt proſpect of playing the ſame game with Gen. Howe, as we have done with his coadjutor; our northern army having nothing now to obſtruct their junction with Gen. Waſhington.

Having thus given you ſome detail of our public affairs, you and your connections may form a judgement of the ridiculous inſinuations of our treating with Britain, upon the terms that proud and cruel people preſcribe. No, Sirs! Was America haraſſed and beaten from the ſea coaſt to the Weſtern world, and thence repulſed to the midland region; were our armies diſpirited, broken, and impriſoned, our militia would replace them, and in ſucceſſion meet theſe tyrants in the field, and fall there a free, or, by driving them, live an independent people. We ſhall be much more ſtrenuous in theſe ſentiments, when in one quarter our arms are impreſſive, and in another triumphant.

Gen. Gates having diſincumbered himſelf of his priſoners, and detached 4000 men to repoſſeſs Ticonderoga, is advanced to Albany. Gen. Parſons in the mean time has orders, if poſſible, to inveſt New York; and 8000 men under Gen. Spencer are at their rendezvous, upon an expedition againſt Newport and Rhode iſland."

*Rules recommended to Servants.*

ENgage yourſelves cautiouſly, but ſtay long in your places; for long ſervice ſhews worth; as quitting a good place through paſſion is a folly, which is always repented of too late.

Never undertake any place you are not qualified for: for pretending to do what you do not underſtand, expoſes yourſelf; and, what is ſtill worſe, deceives them whom you ſerve.

Preſerve your fidelity: for a faithful ſervant is a jewel, to whom no encouragement can be too great.

Adhere to truth: for falſehood is deteſtable; and he that tells one lie, muſt tell more to conceal it.

Be ſtrictly honeſt: for it is ſhameful to be thought unworthy of truſt.

Be modeſt in your behaviour: it becomes your ſituation, and is pleaſing to your ſuperiors.

Avoid pert anſwers: for civil language is cheap, and impertinence provoking.

Be clean in your behaviour: for ſlovens and ſluts are diſagreeable ſervants.

Never tell the affairs of the family you belong to; for that is a ſort of treachery,

and often makes mischief: but keep their secrets, and have none of your own.

Live friendly with your fellow-servants: for the contrary destroys the peace of the house.

Above all things avoid drunkenness: for it is an inlet to vice, the ruin of your character, and the destruction of your constitution.

Prefer a peaceable life with moderate gains to great advantages with irregularity.

Save your money; for that will be a friend to you in old age: be not expensive in dress, nor marry too soon.

Be careful of your master's property; for wastefulness is a sin.

Never swear; for that is a sin without excuse, as there is no pleasure in it.

Be always ready to assist a fellow-servant; for good-nature gains the love of every one.

Never stay when sent on a message; for waiting long is painful to a master, and quick return shews diligence.

Rise early; for it is difficult to recover lost time.

The servant that often changes his place, works only to be poor; for the rolling stone gathers no moss.

Be not fond of increasing your acquaintance; for visiting leads you out of your business, robs your master of your [illegible], and puts you to an expence you [illegible] afford: and, above all things, [illegible] are with whom you are acquaint[illegible] persons are generally the better [illegible] for the company they keep.

[illegible] out of place, be cautious where [illegible] for living in a disreputable [illegible] puts you upon a footing with [illegible] don't keep it, however innocent [illegible] yourself.

[illegible] go out on your own business [illegible] the knowledge of the family, lest [illegible] absence you should be wanted: [illegible] save is light; and returning punctual [illegible] the time of your promise, shews [illegible] obedience, and is a proof of sobriety.

If you are dissatisfied in your place, mention your objections modestly to your master or mistress, and give a fair warning: and do not neglect your business, or be sick ill, in order to provoke them to turn you away; for this will be a blemish in your character, which you must always have from the place you served.

*A consolatory Letter.*

Good Mr Bowyer, [629.]

IT is with great concern, that I heard of the sad disaster befallen you*. You and your family have been in great part the subject not only of my waking, but even of my sleeping thoughts, from the moment the ill news reached me. You are a person of understanding and religion, enough, I persuade myself, thoroughly to believe, that second causes have a wise director, and that none of our calamities are the effect of chance. This thought, I doubt not, you pursue through all its just consequences, such as may work in you a true Christian resignation to God's afflicting providence, and render you contented under your loss; nay even thankful for it, not only on account of the lives which have been saved, but also of the excellent fruits this affliction may, and, I hope, will, produce, by your improvement of it. For surely humbling one's self under the Almighty's hand; such a dread of his power and justice as may increase the fear of offending him; less affection for, and no manner of trust in, the enjoyments of this world; and a more eager desire and endeavour after those in a better state, of which we may rest secure that they cannot be taken from us, are very natural and becoming consequences of so sad and sudden a calamity. You, God be praised, have the comfort of being far from the condition of those wretches, whom the world hath reason to think marked out for vengeance. But each of us who looks into himself, will find more than enough there, to justify the severest dispensations toward him. Or, if it were not, which yet always will be, so, the best are not above the improvement of their virtues; of which great adversities are an eminent exercise and proof.

The post waits, and I must hasten. My heart bleeds for your poor wife. God sanctify this trouble to you both; and give you the piety and the reward of those saints, who *take joyfully the spoiling of their goods, knowing in themselves, that they have a better and more enduring substance in heaven.*

I am,

Your sincere friend and servant,

*Lewisham,*
*Jan. 31. 1712.* GEO. STANHOPE.

* The total destruction of his printing-office, and all his property, by a calamitous fire, Jan. 30 1712-13; an event which his son has with the utmost gratitude endeavoured to perpetuate.

P. P.

*PROLOGUE to the new tragedy of* PERCY, *written by Miss* HANNAH MORE.

*Spoken by Mrs* BULKELEY.

THO' I'm a female, and the rule is ever,
For us, in Epilogue to beg your favour,
Yet now I take the lead,—and, leaving art
And envy to the men — with a warm heart,
A woman here I come to take a woman's part.
No little jealouſies my mind perplex,
I come the friend and champion of my ſex.
I'll prove, ye fair, that, let us have our ſwing,
We can, as well as men, do any thing;
Nay better too, perhaps,—for now and then,
Theſe times produce much bungling among men.
In ſpight of lordly wits,—with force and eaſe,
Can't we write plays, or damn 'em, if we pleaſe?
The men, who grant not much, allow us charms:—
Are eyes, ſhapes, dimples, then, our only arms?—
To rule this man our ſex dame Nature teaches;
Mount the high horſe we can, and make long ſpeeches;
Nay, and with dignity, ſome wear the breeches.
And why not wear 'em?—We ſhall have your votes,
While ſome of t'other ſex wear petticoats.
Did not a Lady Knight, late Chevalier, [617.]
A brave, ſmart ſoldier to your eyes appear?
Hey! preſto! paſs! his ſword becomes a fan,
A comely woman riſing from the man.
The French their Amazonian maid invite;—
She goes—alike well ſkill'd to talk or write,
Dance, ride, negotiate, ſcold, coquet, or fight.
If ſhe ſhould ſet her heart upon a rover,
And he prove falſe, ſhe'd kick her faithleſs lover.
The Greeks and Romans own our boundleſs claim,—
The Muſes, Graces, Virtues, Fortune, Fame,
Wiſdom, and Nature too, they women call:
With this ſweet flatt'ry,—yet, they mix ſome gall;—
'Twill out,—the Furies too are females all.
The pow'rs of Riches, Phyſic, War, and Wine,
Sleep, Death, and Devils too,—are maſculine.
Are we unfit to rule?—a poor ſuggeſtion!
Auſtria and Ruſſia anſwer well that queſtion.
If joy from ſenſe and matchleſs grace ariſe,
With your own treaſure, Britons, bleſs your eyes.
If ſuch there are,—ſure, in an humbler way,
The ſex, without much guilt, may write a play.
That they've done nobler things, there's no denial;
With all your judgement, then, prepare for trial—
ſummon your critic pow'rs, your manhood ſummon,
A brave man will protect, not hurt a woman:
Let us wiſh modeſtly to ſhare with men,
If not the force, the feather, of the pen.

*EPILOGUE to the tragedy of* PERCY.

*Suppoſed to be written by Mr* GARRICK.

*Spoken by Mr* LEE LEWIS.

I Muſt, will ſpeak,—I hope my dreſs and air
Announce the man of faſhion, not the player.
Tho' gentlemen are now forbid the ſcenes,
Yet have I ruſh'd thro' heroes, kings, and queens;
Reſolv'd, in pity to this poliſh'd age,
To drive theſe ballad-heroes from the ſtage—
"To drive the deer with hound and horn,
"Earl Percy took his way;
"The child may rue that is unborn,
"The hunting of that day."
A pretty baſis, truly, for a maudling play!
What! ſhall a ſcribbling, ſenſeleſs woman dare
To offer to your taſtes ſuch taſteleſs fare?
Is Douglas, or is Percy, fir'd with paſſion,
Ready, for love or glory, death to dath on,
Fit company for modern ſtill-life men of faſhion?
Such madneſs will our hearts but ſlightly graſe;
We've no ſuch frantic nobles now a-days.
Could we believe old ſtories, thoſe ſtrange fellows
Married for love,—could of their wives be jealous,—
Nay, conſtant to 'em too,—and what is worſe,
The vulgar fouls thought cuckoldom a curſe.
Moſt wedded pairs had then one purſe, one mind,
One bed too,—ſo prepoſterouſly join'd,—
From ſuch barbarity (thank Heav'n) we're refin'd.
Old ſongs their happineſs at home record,
From home they ſep'rate carriages abhor'd;—
One horſe ſerv'd both,—my Lady rode behind my Lord.
'Twas death alone could ſnap their bonds aſunder;—
Now tack'd ſo ſlightly, not to ſnap's the wonder.
Nay, death itſelf could not their hearts divide,
They mix'd their love with monumental pride,
For, cut in ſtone, they ſtill lay ſide by ſide.
But why theſe Gothic anceſtors produce?
Why ſcour their ruſty armours? What's the uſe?
'Twould not your nicer optics much regale,
To ſee us beaux bend under coats of mail;
Should we our limbs with iron doublets bruiſe,
Good Heav'n! how much court-plaiſter we ſhould uſe!
We wear no armour now—but on our ſhoes.
Let not with barbariſm true taſte be blended;
Old vulgar virtues cannot be defended;
Let the dead reſt,—we living can't be mended.

PRO-

## *PROLOGUE to the* ROMAN SACRIFICE.

*By the* AUTHOR.

*Spoken by Mr* PALMER.

STrange the delight from terror or from woe,
When awe confounds, or tears from pity flow!
Yet gentleſt hearts to Nature's feelings true,
Will court ſuch ſolace as now ſought by you;
Who here for ſilent tears, and penſive ſighs,
Are come—to ſee a Roman Sacrifice
First in renown, thro' ages wiſe and good,
For public virtue, has great Brutus ſtood;
The awful ſcene behold,—where, firm as fate,
In judgement on his ſons, the conſul ſate;
Hear him, by juſtice urg'd, thoſe ſons condemn,—
His country's father moſt—when foe to them.
Nor yet unfeeling does he boaſt his part,
The Patriot's triumph rends the Parent's heart!
O could ſuch ſcenes our emulation raiſe,
Wiſely to benefit by what we praiſe;
Could they but add,—and never may't expire!
A ſingle patriot ſpark to Britiſh fire!
Or move the dying embers to a flame,
Tho' weak the verſe, immortal were its fame.

## *EPILOGUE to the* ROMAN SACRIFICE

*Written by* RICHARD CUMBERLAND, *Eſq;*

*Spoken by Miſs* YOUNG.

A *Roman* parent *ſacrifice* a ſon!
'Tis what too many *Engliſh* ones have done!
When doating mothers train up booby heirs,
Where is the cruelty can vie with theirs?
Too pert for home, too finical for ſchool,
Ripe for his fate, out comes the finiſh'd fool;
Headlong, where every paſſion leads, he runs
To wine, to women, races, dice, and duns:
Rather than plunge a ſon foul deep in vice,
Who but wou'd make a *Roman Sacrifice*?
When the young maid reluctantly is led,
For ſordid gold, to ſome old dotard's bed,
If then the father's hand had laid her low,
Had there not been more mercy in the blow!
Look round the world,—friend ſacrifices friend:
There are more murd'rers than the law can mend.
See! where encircled by ſurrounding wits,
Sipping her tea—the *Goſſip Scandal* ſits!
Around *Reviews* and *Magazines* in piles,
With *Ledgers*, for their ſins, tranſfix'd on ſtiles;
Thoſe as the reads, ſhe ſtill directs her eye,
Where daſh'd ladies mark the morning lie,
In fiend like joy the Stygian ſyren ſits,
While Truth is *ſacrific'd* at Envy's ſhrine.
Mean while, our author, in the honeſt aim,
To give ſome pleaſure, and to gain ſome fame,
Owns he has no ambition to diſplay
That Roman firmneſs which his ſcenes convey;
Hopes rather you will ſpare a father's pain,
Nor *ſacrifice* this offspring of his brain!

## A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Lady's heart, on Epſom Downs,
Was ſtolen t'other day,
By a polite young highwayman,
Who gallop'd ſwift away.

This heart was richly ſtudded o'er,
With many a grace of worth,
As Modeſty, Good Senſe, and Truth,
And ſuch old-faſhion'd ſtuff.

Such as the dames in ſcripture wore,
Some thouſand years ago,
Without Hypocriſy or Pride,
Or Paſſion for a beau.

In it no Mattadore you'll find,
It harbours no Quadrille,
In all our modern, high bred modes,
It had not any ſkill.

The Paſſions in their order rang'd,
With Reaſon at their head,
Put every child ſh thought to ſlight,
And ſtruck all folly dead.

Such was the heart Eliza loſt!
With her who will not mourn?
Ten kiſſes ſhe will freely give,
To him that brings it home.

If offer'd to be pawn'd or ſold,
Pray ſtop it if you can,
It being of no uſe at all,
To any modern man.

## ODE for the NEW YEAR 1778.

By William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet Laureat.

WHen rival nations great in arms,
Great in pow'r, in glory great,
Fill the world with war's alarms,
And breathe a temporary hate,
The hoſtile ſtorms but rage a while,
And the tir'd conteſt ends.——
But ah, how hard to reconcile
The foes who once were friends!
Each haſty word, each look unkind,
Each diſtant hint, that ſeems to mean
A ſomething lurking in the mind
Which almoſt longs to lurk unſeen,
Each ſhadow of a ſhade offends
Th' embitter'd foes who once were friends.
That Power alone who fram'd the ſoul,
And bids the ſprings of Paſſion play,
Can aid their jarring ſtrings controul,
And form on Diſcord Concord's ſway.
'Tis he alone, whoſe breath of love
Did o'er the world of waters move,
Whoſe touch the mountains bends,
Whoſe word from darkneſs call'd forth light,
'Tis he alone can reunite
The foes who once were friends.
To him, O Britain, bow the knee!
His awful, his auguſt decree,
Ye rebel-tribes, adore!
Forgive at once, and be forgiven,
One in each breaſt a little heaven,
And diſcord is no more.

## HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

### SWEDEN. [615.]

A gentleman in Gottenburg writes thus to his friend in Edinburgh, Nov. 26. "I wrote you formerly [615.], that the Americans had begun a conſiderable trade with this country. Three American veſſels ſtill remain here. The Molly, *Woodhouſe*, (who has *Swediſied* his name into *Treehouſe*, and who has taken on board a Swediſh mate and ſeveral Swediſh ſailors), is now at Maſtrand ready to ſail for America. He was ſtopped ſome days, owing to Mr Greig, the agent for the congreſs here, ſending on board ſome cannon; which *appeared* to give offence to the governor of Maſtrand. However, that is got over, and Mr Treehouſe is taking in his powder, conſiſting of 300 barrels. It is true gunpowder is not allowed to be publicly ſhipped on board the American ſhips; but to remedy this, it is put on board a Swediſh ſloop, which goes along with Mr Treehouſe's ſhip a little to the offing of Maſtrand, where it is now ſhipping. Treehouſe threatens to pay a viſit at Orkney or Shetland as he goes north about. The other two American veſſels are loading in the ſame manner, but will not be ready to ſail before Chriſtmas."

"*Stockholm, Nov.* 26. We have accounts from Sundſwall, that a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt there about the middle of November: it was accompanied with a ſubterraneous noiſe, which was heard from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt. The houſes were all ſhook by it, but not damaged. Several claps of thunder were heard at the time of the earthquake, and there fell a violent rain; a ſudden reflux of the waters of the ſea alſo accompanied the ſhock, which made the river which goes through the town overflow its banks; but the waters returned to their uſual courſe at midnight, and the weather cleared again."

### ITALY. [618.]

"*Genoa, Nov.* 10. The 3d of this month, the Ducal Palace took fire, and in a few hours the great ſaloon and council chamber were in flames. Notwithſtanding every poſſible aſſiſtance, the fire laſted till next day. The damages are eſtimated at 500,000 Genoeſe livres. Nothing is more regretted than the paintings of Solimene, which were the chief ornaments of the two great halls, and the admiration of foreigners. The Noble family of Juſtiniani have offered large ſums to repair the loſſes ſuſtained. That family is the more intereſted in the affair, as theſe fine paintings repreſented the exploits of their anceſtors."

The workmen digging lately amidſt the ruins of Pompeii, a city overwhelmed by the eruptions from Mount Veſuvius ſeveral hundred years ſince, diſcovered part of a large building, in which was a ſaloon, beautifully ornamented with paintings and ſculpture, and under which were found the ſkeletons of twenty-three perſons, with a variety of gold rings, bracelets, &c. and ſeveral ſilver and braſs coins, ſtruck in the reign of the Emperor Galba.

### SPAIN and PORTUGAL. [449. 555.]

"*London, Dec.* 27. Letters from Liſbon adviſe, that the treaty between that court and Madrid is entirely ſettled. The two chief articles are, That Spain ſhall reſtore all the places ſhe has taken from the Portugueſe in the Weſt Indies; and that the Portugueſe ſhall repay the Spaniards the expences they were at in the expedition under the command of Don Cevallos when the ſeveral places were taken."

"*Liſbon, Nov.* 8. The Royal Family accompanied the Queen-mother on the 27th of laſt month from Elvas to the river Caya, which ſeparates the dominions of Spain and Portugal; and, after taking leave with much tenderneſs on both ſides, the Queen-mother purſued her journey to Bajados, and the Royal Family returned to Villa Viciosa." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Eſcurial, Nov.* 13. The Queen-dowager of Portugal arrived here on the 4th inſtant. His Catholic Majeſty met her three leagues and a half from this place. Her Faithful Majeſty received all the ambaſſadors and foreign miniſters reſiding here, two days after her arrival. *Lond. gaz.*

### ENGLAND. [620.]

On the 10th of December the King gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

*An act for granting an aid to his Majeſty, by a land-tax, [4 s. in the pound], to be raiſed in Great Britain, for the ſervice of the year* 1778.

*An act for continuing, and granting to his Majeſty, certain duties upon malt, rum, &c.*,

*cyder, and perry, for the ſervice of the year* 1778.

*An act for continuing an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, "An act to impower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain perſons charged with, or ſuſpected of, the crime of high treaſon, committed in any of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, or on the high ſeas, or the crime of piracy.*

And to four private bills, none of which relate to Scotland.

By an order of council of Dec. 12. the bounties to volunteer ſeamen, and the rewards for diſcovering ſeamen who ſecrete themſelves, and the encouragement to landmen to enter into the ſea-ſervice [557.], are continued from the 31ſt of December to the 28th of February 1778.

"*London, Dec.* 27. Inſtructions are ſent to all his Majeſty's miniſters and conſuls in foreign parts, to uſe ſuch means as appear moſt likely to give information to all military officers, ſubjects of G. Britain, immediately to repair to London."

"*Admiralty-office, Oct.* 28. The Hon. Capt. George Falconer, of the Mars war-ſhip, is arrived at Spithead, with the Charming Betſey, an American brig, Ephraim Gardner maſter, which he took on the 19th inſtant on her voyage from Charleſtown, S. Carolina, to Bourdeaux, laden with rice and oak-ſtaves.

—— *Oct.* 29. Capt. Pownall, of the Apollo war-ſhip, in a letter, dated, at ſea, Sept. 20. gives an account, that in conducting the Swallow packet part of her way to England, he had fallen in with, and taken, the Freedom, a privateer brig, of 12 guns and 101 men, which had ſailed four days before from Boſton, and taken nothing.

—— *Nov.* 5. Vice-Adm. Montague, in a letter from St John's, Newfoundland, gives an account, that Capt. Macbride, of his Majeſty's ſhip Bienfaiſant, had arrived there, with the American Tartar, a privateer which he had taken, carrying 24 guns and 200 men.

—— *Nov.* 15. Vice-Adm. Gayton, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Jamaica, in a letter, dated on board the Antelope in Port-Royal harbour, Sept. 7. writes, "The number of rebel veſſels taken by his Majeſty's ſhips under my command at preſent amounts to 162." [556.]

—— *Nov.* 28. Vice-Adm. Man, in a letter of Oct. 29. from Gibraltar, gives an account of the following veſſels having been ſent in there, viz. the ſchooner Katharine, of 70 tons, laden with rice and tobacco; the Nancy, a retaken brig of 120 tons, from Malaga, bound to Dublin, laden with wine, fruit, and lemon-juice; the brig Venus, with 8 carriage-guns and 18 ſwivels, laden with tobacco, ſaſſafras, and ſtaves; the Alexander, a ſhip of 350 tons, 8 carriage and 15 ſwivel guns, laden with rice, indigo, whalebone, and logwood; and the brig Pompey, of 100 tons, and 14 ſwivel-guns, laden with ſalt, blankets, ſail-cloth, wool, cotton, hardware, mercers and haberdaſhers goods, &c. for South Carolina.

And Vice-Adm. Montague, who is arrived at Spithead [620.], from Newfoundland, has likewiſe given an account of the ſhips of his ſquadron having taken the following prizes, viz. the Rebecca ſchooner, from North Carolina, laden with naval ſtores and tobacco; the Favourite ſchooner, from Virginia, laden with tobacco; and three from South Carolina, viz. the Scarborough ſloop, laden with rice, tar, and turpentine: the St Paul brig, laden with rice and logwood; and the Live Oak brig, laden with rice, indigo, and ſtaves."

"*London, Dec.* 27. The Royal Bounty, a Greenlandman, that was taken by an American privateer [561.], is ſince retaken by one of the King's ſhips, and carried into Halifax."

A writer in the London Chronicle, under the ſignature of *A Cockney*, computes the loſs ſuffered by the Americans by the capture of their ſhips to be no leſs than 1,200,000 l.; and that the value of the Britiſh ſhips taken by them is but trifling, conſidering the vaſt extent of our commerce; the value of eighteen Eaſt-India ſhips arrived this year amounting to 4,500,000 l.; and of 500 Weſt-India ſhips, to 6,600,000 l. beſides the innumerable ſhips employed in our trade to other countries.

"*Whitehaven, Dec.* 9. Saturday laſt an account was received from Doctors Commons of the final determination as to the Mercer prize-ſhip brought into this port the 21ſt of May laſt. Two thirds of 125 l. is decreed for one eighth ſalvage of the ſhip, and two thirds of the neat proceeds of the cargo, 20,595 l. 14 s. 8 d. to the ſalvors, in the following manner: To the principal captors, (Nathaniel Stewart, Jonathan Sharp, Robert Hall, C. Davy Burnell, Hugh Winks, William

William Brice, William Verco, Edward Pearſon, Robert Ferguſon, Daniel Montgomery, and William Burn), each a double ſhare, which amounts to 1456 l. 13 s. 10 d. 2 f.; and to the aſſiſtants after the capture, (N. Demoulpied, N. Jackſon, G. Langlands, J. Murphy, C. Verco, and A. Adair), each a ſingle ſhare, which amounts to 728 l. 6 s. 11 d. 1 f.

On Monday, Nov. 10. were committed to Newgate, Briſtol, John Trott and John Pearſon, charged, on oath, with having, feloniouſly and piratically, ſeized, on the high ſeas, a ſhip called the Dover, and her cargo; and with having been found in the act of conducting the ſaid ſhip as a prize to ſome of his Majeſty's colonies in America.

In the London Chronicle of Dec. 25. appeared a letter, addreſſed, *To Edmund Burke, Eſq;* and ſigned, *The American Priſoners confined in Forton, near Portſmouth*, viz.

"Sir, From the boaſted generoſity of the Engliſh nation, we had, before our captivity, every reaſon to expect a treatment ſuitable to that character; but find, inſtead of that, an uſage not to be equalled (in our opinion) by any other civilized nation; and, if related to us, we could not have believed that Engliſhmen were capable of making uſe of ſo much barbarity in diſtant climates, much leſs in their own country, where they boaſt of their laws for the protection of priſoners, of whatever denomination, before conviction, and much more ſo in a caſe like ours. We ſhould be ſorry that our treatment ſhould, when made known in America, occaſion a retaliation by our countrymen on Britons, and obtain from them the epithet of *cruel*. But as we imagine the cruelty made uſe of, is in a great meaſure without the knowledge of government, and not knowing where to apply to obtain redreſs; from your known humanity, as well as the deſire you ſeem to ſhew for conciliating thoſe preſent unhappy diſturbances in our country, we hope you will, if in your power, in ſome degree eaſe us of ſome of our diſtreſſes, which have of late amounted to a height of neceſſity never before experienced by any other priſoners in any other civilized nation, and has drove us to the dreadful neceſſity of ſeeking relief, by making our eſcape at the riſk of our lives, in the moſt open manner; which makes people unacquainted with our circumſtances, look on us as madmen. But in order that you may form ſome judgement of our grievances, we ſhall briefly recapitulate them, reſerving the number of mental inſults daily offered to us as trifling, when compared to thoſe ſo much more neceſſary to life, though to perſons of feeling highly aggravating. Our confinement is extremely cloſe, being locked up in a priſon entirely open to the weather, eighteen hours out of twenty-four, and a number of the priſoners entirely deſtitute (at this rigorous ſeaſon of the year) of cloathing, joined to a pinching want of proviſions, which you may collect from the allowance for one day for a man, which is three quarters of a pound of beef, bone, &c. and which is conſiderably leſſened owing to the villany of ——. This can be proved by the military officers doing duty over us. He likewiſe prevents the inhabitants, who are charitably diſpoſed, from aſſiſting us in any manner; and any money we ſhould happen to have on our arrival is taken from us, and only allowed to be ſpent at the pleaſure of the ——, and from whom he pleaſes we are obliged to buy, though ever ſo much impoſed on. The allowance given by government is extremely ſmall, and ſcarce ſufficient to ſuſtain life; but when pillaged as above mentioned, men reduced to ſuch ſtraits by famine will be rendered deſperate, which was the caſe in the late attempt to eſcape. Thoſe that are retaken, as well as for any other crime, whether real or imaginary, or even from a private pique of the ——, are confined in a place called a Black Hole, which I can find no words to convey an idea of, except thoſe made uſe of by Mr Holwell, for a place of the ſame name in India [xx. 133.], which, without heightening the deſcription, it now exactly ſuits, in reſpect to the numbers confined in it, with this aggravation of only half the allowance, and a total deprivation of any other proviſions. Theſe are cruelties which words cannot convey any ideas of to perſons who have not felt them, but hope your imagination will ſupply that want; and we beg you will let us know, whether we have any hopes of redreſs; and likewiſe, as a parole is not granted to officers, whether any relief, afforded through your means, would be admitted on a ſufficient ſecurity. Any intelligence given them concerning their hopes of exchange, freedom, &c. will be gratefully acknowledged by your moſt obedient humble ſervants."

A meeting was held at the King's-Arms tavern in Cornhill, to conſider of the moſt effectual mode of relieving the diſtreſſes of the American priſoners in the different gaols in G. Britain and Ireland. Robert Mackey, Eſq; was voted into the chair. A committee was choſen, of which were the four city-members. A ſubſcription was opened, and upwards of 800 l. were ſubſcribed in leſs than an hour. The Earls of Abingdon and Shelburne, and Sir George Saville, ſubſcribed 100 l. each.

In the laſt war with France, when there was a ſubſcription on foot for the French priſoners, the Duke de Richelieu, in a letter to the Dauphin, ſpeaking of the Engliſh, ſaid, "They are now clothing our countrymen: is it poſſible, but through the utmoſt neceſſity, to be at war with ſo generous a people?" [xxii. 96.]

An appeal to the King in council, brought by Mr Keeling, late brewer, from a verdict given at Barbadoes, commenced hearing, Nov. 29. at the Cockpit. The determination of this appeal involves many large and capital eſtates, not only in Barbadoes, but alſo in other of the Weſt-India iſlands. The merits are as follows. Mr Keeling's predeceſſors, under whom he now claims, granted large tracts of land in Barbadoes, on condition of cultivation, for a term of ninety-nine years, at a pepper-corn rent. The eſtates being cultivated, and the grant expired by ſome years, Mr Keeling, many years ago, claimed by virtue of heirſhip. The poſſeſſors refuſed delivering up the lands; and after Mr Keeling had expended 10,000 l. by means of various arts and delays, as no jury could be found, he at laſt procured a trial, which was all he wanted. The verdict was againſt him; which enabled him to appeal here. If the cauſe is determined in his favour, an eſtate worth 12,000 l. per ann. will come to him.

On Friday, Oct. 17. was tried, at the Old Bailey, before Mr Baron Eyre, Mr Juſtice Aſhurſt, the Lord Mayor, and other juſtices, the Rev. Benjamin Ruſton, Clerk, maſter of the charity-ſchool at Bethnal-green, and aſſiſtant preacher at the Lock chapel, upon four different indictments; on the firſt of which he was convicted, viz. that of carnally knowing a female infant under the age of ten years. After being queſtioned reſpecting the nature and conſequences of an oath, to which ſhe gave ſuch anſwers, as induced the court to receive her teſtimony, the infant depoſed, that the priſoner employed her to light his fire in an apartment abſtracted from that in which his wife and family reſided, and, partly by threats, and partly by ſoothing, accompliſhed his purpoſe; and committed the ſame offence on her ſome time after in the committee-room. A ſurgeon, who was examined, deſcribed the ſituation in which he found the witneſs, and confirmed that part of the evidence reſpecting what conſtituted the fact as deſcribed by act of parliament; ſo the jury, after a very ſhort conſultation, brought in their verdict, Guilty.—The ſecond infant-proſecutrix ſaid, that the priſoner had uſed her ill nine different times when ſhe attended to light his fire. The ſurgeon who examined her aſſigned ſeveral chirurgical reaſons in contradiction to the capital part of her evidence, and was confirmed in his report by another gentleman of the profeſſion. The court ſeemed to think their accounts contradictory; but the jury acquitted the priſoner of this charge.—The third indictment was for a rape committed on a girl about fourteen years old, and ſo above the term of infancy. She depoſed, that the priſoner carried her with him in a coach to the Lock hoſpital on Sunday, June 14. in order to hear him preach; that after he had performed the duty, they returned in the ſame manner; that on their return he made ſeveral rude propoſals and attempts; that ſhe told him ſhe was afraid to comply with his requeſt, as it was a very bad action; but that, aſſuring her it was not a crime with a miniſter, he at length by force accompliſhed his deſires. The medical gentlemen agreed ſhe had been treated ill. The priſoner called Juſtice Wilmot to declare, whether the girl did not declare before him, that ſhe conſented, but that he had not actually committed the fact. Mr Wilmot agreed, that the proſecutrix did ſay before him that the fact was not actually committed. The jury acquitted the priſoner of this charge alſo.—The fourth indictment was only read over, the proofs being thought inſufficient; and of this alſo the priſoner was diſcharged.—He was executed, at Tyburn, on the 12th of December. Juſt before he left the priſon, ſeeing a company about him, he made uſe of this emphatical expreſſion, "Stand clear; look to yourſelves; I am the

the firſt hypocrite in Sion." He had a wife and ſix children. The parting between him and his ſon was very affecting. He ſeemed to have a ſenſe of his paſt wicked life; but always aſſerted, that he had never been guilty of a rape; though, a few days before his death, he acknowledged, that he had taken liberties with the child which were highly unbecoming; but ſaid he fell a ſacrifice to the malice of his enemies. He was about forty-five years of age, and a man of ſtrong faculties.

IRELAND. [559.]

"*Dublin, Oct.* 29. Laſt Monday Mr Ogle acquainted the Commons, that having pledged himſelf to them the laſt ſeſſion [xxxviii.160.], that he would try the legality of embargoes in a court where miniſterial influence could not ſway, he had purchaſed two hundred barrels of beef, entered them, and ſhipped them on board the Mary, Richard Coyle maſter, bound for Bourdeaux; that the commiſſioners, in the firſt inſtance, did not enforce the proclamation, by preventing his entry; yet when the maſter preſented himſelf, in order to obtain a clearance, a cocket was refuſed him; in conſequence of which, when, by his deſire, the veſſel fell down the river to proceed on her voyage, ſhe was boarded at Ringſend by Mr Worthington, a revenue-officer, and his aſſiſtant, who forcibly detained the veſſel, to his (Mr Ogle's) loſs of 200l. which he was obliged to pay demurrage to the owner. The clerk of the ſhipentries, Mr Sheil, being the oſtenſible officer on the occaſion, he laid his action of damage againſt him; the commiſſioners ordered their law-agents to take defence; he then ordered his declaration; but Mr Sheil dying, ſlipped through his hands; and though at preſent he knows not who is his mark, yet he thought proper to inform them he had not dropped the matter."

In the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 22. Mr Longfield ſaid, he had in his hand a petition, ſigned by a number of the principal inhabitants and traders of Corke; concluding, he was happy, that ſo honourable a commiſſion was ſo eaſy a duty. The petition ſtated the grievances Corke laboured under from the preſent embargo on proviſions; and he ſaid, that on the gracious reception which that petition might meet with from the Houſe, the removal of thoſe grievances ſolely depended. The petition was accordingly preſented, read, and ordered to be referred to the committee of inquiry into the ſtate of the exports from the kingdom.

Mr Provoſt preſented a petition of a ſimilar nature from the inhabitants of the city of Corke, and entered pretty largely into the benefit ariſing to the trade of Corke; which trade, he ſaid, by the late embargo, was now got into other channels; and that Ruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, now ſupplied thoſe markets, from whence great profit formerly flowed to us. He ſaid, the victualling-trade, upon a medium, amounted to 800,000l. annually; and that, if any interruption was for any length of time given to it, the whole might be entirely loſt. He obſerved, that he thought it his duty to attend to that part of the people whom he repreſented, and that he was influenced to that conduct by principle—by long habit; that, as his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate, he had a right to inquire into this grievance;—and if, by ill advice, our ſovereign had been induced to lay on an embargo, to the injury of his people, he thought it his duty to ſtand up, and convince the Houſe, that ſuch embargo was a loſs to government, as well as an oppreſſion on the moſt commercial part of Ireland;—and that, in its effect, new enemies were raiſed to our commerce, pregnant with the moſt ruinous conſequences to the commercial and landed intereſt of this kingdom.

The petition was referred to a committee.

Mr Provoſt got up again, and ſaid, that no man, in or out of office, was more ready to ſtrengthen his Majeſty's hand, at the preſent alarming criſis, than he was: but the queſtion now is, whether that matter has not been carried too far?

Mr Dennis Doyley agreed with the Rt Hon. Gentlemen, that the preſent ſituation of Europe called loudly for aſſiſtance; and that, in order to empower the people to give that aſſiſtance, the embargo ſhould be taken off.

According to later letters from Dublin, the petitions of the merchants of Corke and Limerick, praying relief from the effects of the late embargo laid on Iriſh proviſions, was rejected by a great majority: and like petitions were rejected in the houſe of Lords alſo by a great ma-

jority; but Lords Arran, Charlemont, Powerscourt, Carysfort, and Mountmorres [558.], entered a proteſt, which amounted to eleven counts.

"*Dublin, Dec.* 10. The Houſe of Commons yeſterday ſat in full committee on the embargo. A reſolution being propoſed by a member in oppoſition, "That beef under five hundred weight the carcaſs is unfit for government-ſervice," the prime Serjeant roſe, and acquainted the Houſe, that entering into any reſolutions concerning the embargo could anſwer no purpoſe at preſent, as the Lord Lieutenant had repreſented to his Majeſty the diſtreſs this kingdom ſuffered from the reſtraint in the export of proviſions, and praying, if poſſible, it might be taken off; but had received for anſwer, "That the great armaments in France and Spain left no doubt of their hoſtile intentions againſt theſe kingdoms, and therefore taking off the embargo was at preſent inexpedient;" that any application from the Houſe to government on this head muſt be refuſed, and therefore better not to be made; he therefore moved, that the chairman quit the chair. A great debate enſued."

The charge of the civil liſt for two years, ending Ladyday 1777, as laid before parliament, is 314,285 l.; which ſum exceeds the charge on the two preceding years 30,851 l. The military eſtabliſhment for the two preceeding years, ending March 31. 1777, amounts only to 938,862 l. whereas in the two preceding years the ſaid eſtabliſhment amounted to 1,037,103 l. which is a reduction in this article of 98,241 l.: but it muſt be remembered, that G. Britain agreed to pay 4000 men, taken from thence to ſerve in America, or replace them with foreigners; which latter was refuſed.

In the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 17. a motion was made by Mr Grattan, to reſolve, "That the preſent expences of government ought to be greatly retrenched." This occaſioned a debate, which laſted above ſix hours, with equal warmth on all ſides; and on the diviſion, whether the queſtion ſhould be put? the numbers were, Ayes 62, Noes 131. In the above debate, Mr Caldwell ſaid, that the expences of government conſtantly exceed the excels of our revenues; and could not be expected to be otherwiſe, when great additional ſalaries were given for no duty, when 10 l. a-year was increaſed to 1200 l. to collectors of ports where no ſhip ever entered.

Mr Yelverton moved, Dec. 5. That the expence of this nation ought not, in ordinary caſes, to exceed its income; which, to the ſurpriſe of many, was agreed to nem. con.

On the 1ſt of December, Sir Edward Newnham ſpoke to the following purpoſe: That the Houſe had been diſputing about matters of ſmall importance, in compariſon to what he had to lay before them; that he heard a Noble Lord in another kingdom had tendered a propoſition to heal the diſtracted ſtate of this once powerful empire; that he was ſorry it was negatived; as thoſe who oppoſed it would ſorely repent it. He requeſted the indulgence of the Houſe.

He ſaid, he ſaw many gentlemen in the Houſe who muſt remember, that in a former ſeſſion, and on a certain ſubject then in debate, he declared from authentic American correſpondence and information, that unleſs things were reſtored to the ſtate they were in prior to the fatal period of, 1763, a ſeparation from America would take place; that ſome men were pleaſed to ſhift that information, but recent facts have verified the aſſertion; that he had given the ſame information to a Noble Lord high in office, to tranſmit it to the Britiſh miniſter; which Lord neglected it, ſeeming to inſinuate that he was copying others, who gave information only to be paid for it, which mean ſuſpicion checked his ardour, as it wounded him in the tendereſt point: That he had much confidence in the preſent adminiſtration; however, as he never did, or ever would hold communication with miniſters, he laid miniſterial communication aſide, and called on parliament, and through it the whole nation, and if his Majeſty could be there preſent, he would call on royalty itſelf, to attend to a matter of the laſt importance to the very exiſtence of theſe nations: he declared, that he had received an account, on the beſt information that the nature of the caſe and circumſtance of the times would admit of, that about the beginning of laſt month, America's *ultimatum* had arrived with the American deputies at the court of Paris; and that, agreeable to his information, the *ultimatum* was in the following words: (Sir Edward deſired the members to write down the words, that no miſtake ſhould hereafter happen),—"Should the armies of the United States be diſcomfited, or any other circumſtance occur that could

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indicate a conqueſt thereof, then, and in that caſe, you are to agree, and the United States will agree, that, on receiving the proffered aſſiſtance from France in men and ſhipping, France ſhall have and enjoy, for the ſpace of thirty years, to be computed and completed from the ſigning of theſe articles, the ſame excluſive trade with America, that G. Britain formerly enjoyed."

He requeſted the Houſe to reflect on the ſituation of theſe nations, and to adopt ſome mode to ſave their own country, and not to loſe their precious moments in diſputing about trifles; but, with deference to members of greater abilities, and more parliamentary knowledge, he would only offer two or three articles to their conſideration. Should the armies of the United States be diſcomfited, or any other untoward circumſtance occur that can indicate a conqueſt thereof, a war with France would be inevitable: what then would be the ſituation of theſe kingdoms? Our fleet, and by our votes on Saturday laſt, our army, would be moſtly on the other ſide of the Atlantic. He obſerved, that the French could eaſily, from their Weſt-India iſlands, ſend a ſufficient fleet and army to keep the force we had there fully employed, and perhaps to bar the return of our own native ſoldiers; and that if England now could not ſubdue America's ſons, how much more difficult would it be when they were openly ſupported by the united force of France and Spain? He farther noticed, that in the late war we had allies, we had the plains of Germany, we had a virtuous and intelligent miniſtry, who had the confidence of the people,—we had a powerful fleet in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies,—we had thirteen great colonies, from whoſe generous ports we could obtain 10,000 ſailors, which would ſufficiently balance the ſtrength of our enemies; but that at preſent we had only two iſlands, one rendered nearly defenceleſs,—an exhauſted treaſury,—a miſinformed miniſtry,—an inſulted and deceived nation; conſequently a divided and jealous people, to oppoſe againſt the united powers of the Houſe of Bourbon: That he could paint more of the real dangers of theſe kingdoms, but thought it unneceſſary, as they were obvious to every man who had the uſe of, or dared exert, his own reaſon in this tremendous hour of his country's fate. He mentioned, that the gentleman who gave him the information was a gentleman of large fortune, power, and conſequence in his own country; that he gave him leave to make what uſe he thought proper of it; therefore he gave it (though he might have ſold it to a Britiſh miniſter) to the repreſentatives of the people: That the gentleman's deſire was, that G. Britain and Ireland (his native country) ſhould anticipate France in preſerving that inexhauſtible ſource of trade,—the American trade. He ſaid, that his friend had given him much other information, which he feared never had, or ever would, except through the channel of that Houſe, reach the royal ear, through that miſt which now ſurrounds the throne; that few men in either kingdom knew any thing of the internal reſources, or American affairs. He appealed to ſeveral gentlemen near him, that he had given them an account where the battle would be fought between Gen. Burgoyne and one Arnold; that he mentioned the very villages where the ſtores lay; and that the militia would attempt to retake Ticonderoga; and this he declared to ſeveral members ſeven weeks before the mutilated gazette appeared. He aſked the Houſe, if they would be ſurpriſed if a French fleet, of ſix or eight ſail of the line, with between 5 and 600 landſmen, collected from the iſlands of Bourbon and St Mauritius, ſhould, before October next, attack our ſettlements on the Coromandel coaſt, or in the bay of Bengal; that from his authority he mentioned, that an Engliſh ſloop of war (which he believed was called the Pomona) was ſunk by a French frigate within a league of a Britiſh iſland, and that every man periſhed,—not a man was ſaved though within ſight of two or three merchant-ſhips, who could have ſaved many of the brave Britiſh tars; but, agreeable to Gallic policy, and Gallic perfidy, they remembered the murderer's adage, "That the dead could tell no tales."

He obſerved, that in this age of diſſipation, of luxury, effeminacy, and corruption, and, he feared, of fatal ſecurity, few gentlemen gave themſelves time to look into the cauſes or future conſequences of events; that for his part he wiſhed to ſave theſe two iſlands; perhaps we might ſave Canada, Nova Scotia, the iſlands of Cape Breton and Newfoundland, the Floridas, and the infant ſettlements on the river Miſſiſippi, our ſu-

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gar-colonies, and particularly that nurſery of Britiſh ſailors, the Newfoundland fiſhery, which, in his opinion, could only be done by a timely and ſpeedy treaty of peace, as offered by Lord Chatham, formed upon a generous, liberal, and extenſive foundation; that he would not at preſent offer any motion upon a ſubject of ſuch great importance, but leave it to the Houſe for a few days to turn in their thoughts, when he hoped every member would diveſt himſelf of all partiality, except for the defence of his own country, and join their wiſhes with that of a patriotic Lord on the other ſide of the water, which is — "Peace with America, and war with all the world beſide." He then begged the Houſe to ſpurn the channel of miniſterial interference, and, anticipating another parliament in another kingdom, prove themſelves the firſt political ſuccours of both countries, and at once, by a committee from parliament, approach the throne in the genuine ſpirit of their great forefathers. He hoped, in diſcloſing this intelligence, he had diſcharged his duty to his country and king, and ſo far faithfully fulfilled the important truſt committed to his care by that body of independent and virtuous men who ſeated him in that Houſe. He declared, that he would readily concur in a vote of credit for 100,000 l. as he was confident, that from his opinion of one particular member in adminiſtration, not a ſhilling of it would be uſed except in caſes of real domeſtic danger; but if he thought a guinea was to be ſpent in the unnatural American war, he would be againſt it.

Sir Boyle Roach hoped that Sir Edward Newnham's predictions would not prove true prophecies.

Sir Henry Cavendiſh ſpoke to a point of order, and ſeemed to dread the agitation of American ſubjects.

On the 29th of October a petition was preſented to the Commons for Meſſ. Taylor and Skinner [xxxviii. 453.], ſetting forth, That the petitioners had made an actual ſurvey of the roads of Ireland, and had obtained ſubſcriptions from a great number of nobility and gentry; which however were inadequate to the great expence of publiſhing them in the elegant manner they wiſhed; and praying for aid; which was received, and committed. On the 20th of November 300 l. was voted to them.

### MARRIAGES.

*Dec.* 11. Hugh Paterſon, Eſq; younger of Bannockburn, to Miſs Arbuthnot, only daughter of the deceaſed Robert Arbuthnot, Eſq;

18. At the houſe of Sir Allan Maclean, Bt, Charles Maclean of Kinlochallin, Eſq; to Miſs Maria Maclean, eldeſt daughter of the ſaid Sir Allan Maclean.

22. Thomas Fitzmaurice, Eſq; to Lady Mary O'Brien, daughter of the Earl of Inchiquin.

24. Lord Ferrers of Chartley, eldeſt ſon of Lord Townſend, to Miſs Helliker, ſiſter and coheireſs to the lady of the Hon. Mr Onſlow.

25. At London, Archibald Macdonald, Eſq; brother to Lord Macdonald, and member for Hindon, to Lady Louiſa Leveſon Gower, eldeſt daughter of the Earl Gower, and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Carliſle.

25. At London, —— Dawſon, Eſq; of Curſon-ſtreet, May fair, a member of the Iriſh parliament, to Lady Caroline Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Bute.

At Alditon, Thomas Graham of Carliſle, Eſq; to Miſs Whitfield of Claargill, with a fortune of 70,000 l.

### BIRTHS.

*Dec.* 23. At London, the Counteſs of Lincoln, of a ſon.

24. At London, the lady of Lord Boſton of a ſon and heir.

24. At London, the Ducheſs of Argyle of a ſon.

### DEATHS.

*Dec.* 4. At Berne, Baron Haller, formerly profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Gottingen. He was a member of many academies and literary ſocieties, and well known for his many works.

5. At Edinburgh, Alexander Kincaid, Eſq; his Majeſty's printer and ſtationer for Scotland, a bachelor. [52, 5.]

5. At Torryburn, Fifeſhire, Mrs Rachel Wedderburn, widow of Robert Wedderburn, Eſq; merchant in Dunfermline.

6. Sir John Murray, Bt. His title deſcends to his eldeſt ſon, David Murray, Eſq; of the royal navy.

6. The Rev. Nicholas Preſton, M. A. forty years reſiding rector of Alton Barns, near the Devizes, Wilts. He was formerly fellow of New college, Oxford, and has left 3000 l. to the ſaid college, the intereſt of which is to augment the ſtipends of the chaplains there for ever. He has given a great many handſome legacies to his friends, and has left the reſidue of his fortune to the colleges of Matrons at Saliſbury and Wincheſter, and to the public infirmaries at each of thoſe cities.

7. Mrs

7. Mrs Grant of Burnſide, aged 95.

7. At Edinburgh, Alexander Belſches, Eſq; advocate, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Belſches of Greenyeards, Eſq; — A character of this gentleman has appeared in the news-papers; of which our limits, and indeed our plan, permit us to inſert but two paſſages:—"The diligence, prudence, and ſucceſs, with which he bore a principal part, in managing the affairs of the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, and of the Orphan Hoſpital, will long be gratefully remembered by the friends of theſe uſeful and important inſtitutions. His liberal ſoul was ever deviſing liberal things: The Society for the Relief of the Induſtrious Poor [xxxv. 23.], and the ſcheme for a new charity ſchool in this city [562.], were planned by him; and have been much indebted, not only to his own generoſity, but to the influence of his recommendations. — His death ſo ſoon following that of the benevolent, generous, and active Dr Macqueen [567.], opens afreſh the wounds which were made in many a breaſt, by that juſtly and generally lamented event. The characters of both, gained by that intimate acquaintance by which the characters of moſt men ſuffer: They were moſt eſteemed and loved by thoſe whoſe acceſs of knowing them thoroughly was greateſt."

9. At London, aged 74, Sir Charles Knowles, Bt, Admiral of the White ſquadron.

9. Arthur Macgill of Kemback, Eſq;

12. At Hommerton, near London, aged 96, David Dickenſon, Eſq;

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Rachel Wedderburn, daughter of the deceaſed Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackneſs.

21. At Tanachie, Patrick Stuart, Eſq; of Tanachie.

22. At Akergil Tower, in Caithneſs, Miſs Alexandrina Dunbar, ſecond daughter of Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, Bt.

23. At Edinburgh, Katharine Glas, wife of James Keay of Snaigo, Eſq; writer in Edinburgh.

25. At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Mackenzie, daughter of the deceaſed John Earl of Cromarty.

27. At Windſor, the Hon. Dr Frederick Keppel, Biſhop of Exeter, Dean of Windſor and Wolverhampton, Regiſter of the order of the Garter, and uncle to the Earl of Albemarle.

28. At the houſe of Robert Lovelace, Eſq; at Batterſea-riſe in Surry, Sir John Strahan, Bt.

29. At Edinburgh, John Belſches, Eſq; of Invermay, advocate.

"*Munich, Dec.* 30. His Serene Highneſs Maximilian Joſeph, Elector of Bavaria, who had been ill of the ſmall pox about three weeks, died at a quarter paſt one o'clock this afternoon, in the 51ſt year of his age, greatly lamented by all ranks of people." *Lond. gaz.*

Near Clonmel in Ireland, William Bates, Eſq; aged 98.

At Stroud, near Rocheſter, Mr Adam Devaile, aged 102 years.

## PREFERMENTS.

*From the London Gazette.*

The King has been pleaſed,

*Dec.* 3. to appoint the Rt Hon. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Kt, [624.], to be one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

— 6. to appoint Mr Robert Watſon to be Principal of his Majeſty's college of St Leonard in the univerſity of St Andrew in Scotland; and alſo to preſent him to the church and pariſh of St Leonard in ſaid univerſity, both vacant by the death of Mr Thomas Tullideph.

— 9. to grant unto Sir John Day, Kt, the preſent advocate-general of the United Eaſt India company, that, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, he may, in all Britiſh courts of record at the preſidency of Fort William in Bengal, take place and precedence of all other advocates of the ſaid courts.

— 10. to appoint Sir Richard Worſley, Bt, to be Youngeſt Clerk Comptroller of the board of Green Cloth.

— 13. to appoint Sir Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, K. G. Francis Seymour Conway, commonly called Lord Viſc. Beauchamp, Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq; William Henry Lord Weſtcote, and the Lord Viſc. Palmerſton, both of the kingdom of Ireland, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer. [335.]

— 13. to appoint the Earl of Sandwich, John Buller, Eſq; Lord Charles Spencer, the Earl of Liſburne, of the kingdom of Ireland, Henry Penton, Eſq; Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bt, and Conſtantine John Lord Mulgrave, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands, and territories, thereunto reſpectively belonging. [xxxvii. 223.]

— 13. to appoint William Gregory, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Barcelona, in the room of Joſeph Curtoys, Eſq; deceaſed.

— 13. to appoint Dr Alexander Gerrard, profeſſor of divinity in the college of Aberdeen, to be one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Mr Thomas Tullideph, deceaſed.

— 20. to appoint the Earls of Winchelſea and Aylesford to be Lords of his Majeſty's Bedchamber.

— 20. to appoint Villiers William Lewis, Eſq; to be Lieutenant of his Majeſty's band of

of Penſioners, in the room of John Prentice, Eſq;

— 20. to grant unto James Hamilton, Eſq; and to his deſcendents, his royal licence to take upon him and them the name of *Clark*, purſuant to the will of Edward Clark, Eſq; deceaſed.

— 23. to appoint Lord Onſlow to be Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

— 24. to appoint Francis Marquis of Carmarthen, to be one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

*Dec.* 14. The Queen has been pleaſed to appoint the Marquis of Carmarthen to be Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſehold.

*War-office, Nov.* 25. 1777.

[*For Subalterns ſee our cover.*]

Coldſtream reg. of foot guards: Maj.-Gen. Henry Lifter to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Thomas; Maj.-Gen. Thomas Clark to be Firſt Major, vice Henry Lifter; Maj.-Gen. Charles Rainsford to be Second Major, vice Thomas Clark; Lieut.-Col. Henry de la Douefpe to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Rainsford; and Capt. John Swinerton Dyer to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Henry de la Douefpe.

Lt-Col. William Morris to be Captain of an Independent Company of Invalids at Hull, vice John Lind.

Maj. William Hunter to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Lt-Gen. John Thomas to be Lieutenant-Governor of Fort St Philip in the iſland of Minorca, vice De Munſter.

*War office, Dec.* 9.

9th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Alexander Baillie to be Captain, vice Francis Samuel Stapleton; and Lieut. Neil Maclean, of 21ſt regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Alexander Baillie.

24th reg. of foot: Capt. William Agnew to be Major, vice Robert Grant; Capt.-Lieut. George Coote to be Captain, vice William Agnew; and Lieut. Thomas Scott to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Coote.

25th reg. of foot: Richard Ford, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Andrew Cheap.

29th reg. of foot: Capt. Chriſtopher Carleton, of 31ſt regiment, to be Major, vice Jeremiah French.

31ſt reg. of foot: Jeremiah French, of 29th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Alexander Mackenzie; Capt.-Lieut. John William Romer to be Captain, vice Chriſtopher Carleton; and Lieut. William Johnſtone to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John William Romer.

*War-office, Dec.* 20.

1ſt troop of horſe guards: Maj.-Gen. William, Marquis of Lothian, is appointed to be Captain and Colonel, vice John Earl De Lawarr, deceaſed.

2d troop of horſe grenadier guards: Lt.-Col. Edward Smith, of the 4th regiment of horſe, to be Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice William Marquis of Lothian.

*Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.*

*Two dated Oct.* 4. 1777, *viz.*

1ſt horſe: The Hon. Capt. William John Skeffington, of the 66th reg. of foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Cummin, deceaſed.

66th foot: Lieut. Amos Vereker, of the 5th reg. of dragoons, to be Captain, vice William John Skeffington.

*Six dated Nov.* 4. *viz.*

2d reg. of horſe: Capt. Charles Lenox Smythe to be Major, vice Lorenzo Moore, who retires; and Lieut. Benjamin Hunt to be Captain, vice Charles Lenox Smythe.

18th dragoons: Capt. Richard Vyſe, of the 5th dragoons, to be Major, vice Sir Charles Burton, Bt, who retires.

5th dragoons: Lieut. George Evelyn Boſcawen, of the 63d foot, to be Captain, vice Vyſe.

Staff: Hugh Parker, Eſq; late a Captain in the 27th foot, to be Town-Major of Dublin, in the room of William Hall, Eſq; who retires; and Lieut. George Grogan Knox, of the 51ſt foot, to be Town-Major of Galway, in the room of Richard Kearney, Eſq; who retires.

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*Prices of grain at Haddington, Jan.* 9. 1778.

| | *Beſt.* | *Second.* | *Third.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, | 19s. 6d. | 19s. 0d. | 18s. 4d. |
| Bear, | 14s. 3d. | 13s. 6d. | 12s. 9d. |
| Oats, | 12s. 0d. | 11s. 6d. | 10s. 9d. |
| Peaſe, | 10s. 0d. | 9s. 6d. | 8s. 10d. |

*Edinburgh, Jan.* 23. 1778. Oat-meal, 10 d. Bear-meal, 6 d. Peaſe-meal, 6 d.

*The Edinburgh bill of burials for December* 1777.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Within the city | Males 30 | Fem. 34 | 64 | 90. Incr. 38. |
| In the Weſt-kirk-yard | Males 11 | Fem. 15 | 26 | |

| Age. | | | No. | Diſeases. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under | | 2 | 29 | Aged | 12 |
| Between | 2 & | 5 | 10 | Aſthma | 3 |
| | 5 & | 10 | 4 | Conſumption | 27 |
| | 10 & | 20 | 3 | Chincough | 2 |
| | 20 & | 30 | 7 | Childbed | 1 |
| | 30 & | 40 | 6 | Fever | 12 |
| | 40 & | 50 | 8 | Meaſles | 11 |
| | 50 & | 60 | 7 | Smallpox | 8 |
| | 60 & | 70 | 4 | Stillborn | 9 |
| | 70 & | 80 | 7 | Teething | 5 |
| | 80 & | 90 | 5 | | |
| | 90 & | 100 | 0 | | |